

YANKS SNAP VITAL GERMAN LIFELINE



Key Spot: Von Rundstedt is expected to make a bloody last ditch stand at Houffalize, above, a road junction north of Bastogne, according to news reports on the current critical fighting on the Western Front. U.S. 1st Army forces last night were smashing into the northern rim of the Nazi salient.

1st Army Pounds Ahead, 10 Mi. From Patton's Men

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UP).—Tank task forces of the U. S. First Army severed the German lifeline through the upper half of the Belgian bulge at three places today and pounded on in a downhill drive across the waist of the salient with their vanguards reported tonight less than 10 miles from Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army.

The surge resulted in the recapture of the key crossroads of Baraque de Fraiture and imperilled the supply flow to three Panzer divisions—upwards of 30,000 men—battling the British at the tip of the bulge. It was described in front dispatches as the biggest success of the Ardennes counter-offensive but was somewhat offset by a new German offensive eruptions on both far-flung flanks of the Western Front.

In Holland, the Wehrmacht threw a bridgehead across the Maas in the Venlo sector while in northern Alsace they fused their Rhine crossings above Strasbourg into a bridgehead five miles wide by three miles deep and threw tanks into a continuing thrust.

Small groups of tanks also reinforced a companion German swing down from the Wissembourg gap which now had penetrated French soil to a depth of six miles. The key junction of Haguenau was menaced from north and east by the two German drives and Strasbourg itself was endangered.

POWERHOUSE DRIVE

The U. S. Second and Third armored divisions, the 82d Airborne and the 83d and 30th Infantry were teaming in the powerhouse attack on the north side of the Ardennes gap. The offensive appeared to be rolling in high gear for the first time since Field Marshal Sir B. L. Montgomery's armies struck last Wednesday, with average gains of between two and three miles reported on a 15-mile

(Continued on Back Page)

Teamwork Will Win—Monty

SOMEWHERE IN BELGIUM, Jan. 7 (UP).—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, resplendent in a British paratrooper uniform topped by a red beret, said today that the Germans were being "written off" in the battle of the Belgian bulge, but he warned that "the battle is not over by any means."

Swinging to a map and jabbing a finger at the bulge, Monty said:

"Take his [Field Marshal Rundstedt] order of the day issued his soldiers saying 'This is our last big attempt finally to win this war.' That's what he said—roughly. What's he got out of it? On the map you see his gains. If that's what he considers necessary to win the war he has not got out of it what he wanted. He's likely slowly and surely to lose it all."

Soviets Outflanking Nazi Thrust

—See Page 3

State CIO Okays 30 Bills

Batch of Measures, Now Pending
Receive Backing of CIO Leaders

—See Page 2

Planes Blast Luzon

Tokyo Radio Claims Americans
Move in for Troop Landings

—See Page 3

The President's Message

FDR's Call for All-Out
Home-Front Service—An Editorial

—See Page 4

Swedish Neutrality: What the Soviets Think of It

By JOHN GIBBONS
Special to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Jan. 7.—Some 30,000 Soviet citizens are herded into Swedish concentration camps, terrorized and denied the right to speak their own language, according to the latest issue of the trade union magazine, War and the Workingclass.

Those internees who contacted Soviet consular officials in Sweden in order to secure release and return home have disappeared. Their present whereabouts are unknown, the magazine declares.

While decent people throughout the world are filled with admiration for the USSR, neutral Sweden which boasts democratic traditions has hounded Soviet citizens who fled the Baltic republic during the Nazi occupation.

At the same time, Quisling elements who fled the Baltic republics after the Nazis were driven out by the Red Army have been treated with great hospitality. These Hitlerite collaborators are allowed to circulate Goebbels' lies against the USSR without hindrance.

Commenting on this state of affairs, War and the Working Class says:

"Utterly discredited supporters of Swedish collaboration with Hitlerite Germany, traditionally reactionary Swedish circles and 'Russian-haters' are still carrying on."

"Contrary to all facts and the healthy attitudes of the people, these groups adhere to the same old line. This line may result in serious and irreparable damage to Swedish national interests."

State CIO Okays 30 Bills Now Before Albany

Some 30 bills to be introduced in current session of the Legislature were approved by the legislative committee of the New York State CIO meeting over the weekend, it was announced today by president Louis Hollander and secretary-treasurer Harold J. Garbo.

The most important piece of legislation, Hollander said, concerns a bill to create a state system of health insurance to cover all workers in the state with medical, hospital and maternity benefits.

Another important group of bills calls for upward revision of unemployment insurance benefits. The state CIO will also sponsor bill calling for non-commercial rent control.

Among the bills to go into the legislative hopper are:

A bill calling for the establishment and administration of a system of health insurance and making appropriations for the administration of such a health system.

Stabilization of rents in certain cities of the state.

Amendment to the labor law extending unemployment insurance benefits reducing the waiting period for these benefits, extending coverage to include all workers and the inclusion of payment of benefits to persons who have become ill and who had previously qualified for benefits.

ON BANK LAWS

An amendment to the banking law in relation to the rate of interest on small loans.

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation law in relation to representation of labor and the public on the Board of Commissioners of the State Insurance Fund.

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation law in relation to the payment of disability benefits.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation law in relation to the amount of compensation for death benefits, maximum and minimum compensation for disability and permanent partial disability.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation law in relation to limitation of right of compensation and prohibitions on employers from obtaining waivers or releases from liability.

Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation law in relation to occupational diseases.

An amendment to the labor law in relation to waiting period under the unemployment insurance law.

A bill declaring the existence of a serious public emergency arising from the threatened price increase for milk and milk products, and authorizing and directing the commissioner of agriculture and markets to utilize and exercise, during the period of such emergency, his auditing and investigatory milk control powers and amending the agriculture and markets law, in relation to the milk control powers of the commissioner.

Mail to Netherlands Begins Jan. 15

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UP).—The first mail service to the Netherlands since it was liberated will begin Jan. 15, with acceptance by the post office of non-illustrated postcards relating to either business or personal matters, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said tonight.

Cards may be addressed to any place in the Netherlands south of the river Scheldt or to the cities of Eindhoven, Geldrop, Valkenswaard, Tilburg, Oisterwijk, Boxtel and Schijndel.

The postage rate is three cents. No other postal service is available.

Urge Congress Block Rankin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UP).—The National Lawyers Guild tonight urged the House to thwart the "disruptive plan" of Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss), to perpetuate the Dies committee by appointing to the new committee on un-American activities bipartisan members of "unimpeachable devotion" to the war effort.

Martin Popper, the organization's executive secretary, said in a letter to all members of the Ways and Means Committee that Rankin is "one of the dangerous men of this country" and has "long disgraced himself by his anti-United Nations, anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, anti-labor and other anti-unity activities."

Rankin's surprise maneuver on opening day that resulted in making the un-American committee permanent, he said, was an "obvious warning" that he intends to "continue his disruptive activities."

Funds for Roads Apportioned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UP).—Apportionment of the first \$500,000,000 of the \$1,500,000,000 authorized by Congress for postwar rehabilitation of the nation's highway system was announced tonight by Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal works administrator.

Of the initial total, \$100,000,000 will be made available for surveys, plans and purchases of rights-of-way as soon as Congress appropriates the funds.

The remaining \$400,000,000 cannot be allocated until the President proclaims termination of the war emergency or Congress authorizes the expenditure by joint resolution.

The proposed construction, the most all-embracing undertaken co-operatively by the government and the states, is destined to eliminate city traffic bottlenecks, connect principal cities with express highways, provide farmers better roads and offer reconversion jobs immediately after the war.

Vinson Okays 55¢ Minimum In Textiles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UP).—Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson told Williams H. Davis of the War Labor Board that he will not approve "at this time" a minimum rate higher than 55 cents an hour in the textile wage case which the WLB is expected to decide this week.

Davis is reluctant to commit WLB to establishing 55 cents as the minimum hourly wage because he regards it too low. WLB labor members have asked for a 72 cent minimum.

The minimum wage established by Congress is 40 cents an hour, but the WLB has recognized 50 cents as the minimum necessary for correction of substandard living conditions and has granted employers permission to raise rates to that level without WLB approval.

The case against WLB's substandard wage policy was presented by the CIO textile workers union against 54 northern and southern mills and the board made the dispute the basis for an overall review of this policy.

Vinson is understood to have given the go-ahead to the WLB's plan to order an incentive wage system in the textile industry which would hold the present workers and encourage others to enter the mills to step up badly needed production.

This plan would fix maximum hiring rates at 55 cents an hour for common labor, 62.5 cents for machine tending jobs, 75 cents for weavers and 90 cents for looms.



Fred M. Vinson

'FDR Message Gives Hope to All'—Mayor

Mayor LaGuardia yesterday devoted the first portion of his Sunday broadcast to the President's message declaring it "a forthright, clear message, which must impress every American and give hope to all the people of the world."

The Mayor explained he had intended to discuss the Atlantic Charter during his radio address but the President in his message had made it "very clear."

Reading a considerable section of the President's speech, the Mayor pointed out that the principles embodied in the Charter are "part of our national policy." Reiteration of these principles by the President, said LaGuardia, "will bring comfort all over the world."

Touching on the meat situation, the Mayor revealed that he had met with cattlemen from Texas and that he will attend a conference in Omaha to discuss how New York can obtain meat. He reported as every housewife knows, that meat supplies had dropped during the week. This was due, according to the War Food Administration to the snow storms in the west and also to the larger set aside order of locally slaughtered meat for the armed forces, he said.

The City's Department of Market made 161,499 inspections during the



MAYOR LA GUARDIA

year, the Mayor said. Of this number, 18,857 were brought to court.

Landlords came in for a bit of thanks, from the Mayor for registering with the Office of Price Administration rent division.

Wire Workers Vote Today

New York area Western Union employees will cast their ballots for collective bargaining representatives today.

With the American Communications Association, confident of victory, CIO unions in the city have mobilized to assure the poll for the ACA. The City's CIO council is rallying hundreds of members to bring out the vote at every branch.

Meanwhile in Chicago, 15 officers of the ACA's midwestern lo-

cals dispatched telegrams to the President, General Eisenhower and Secretary of War Stimson, declaring that "regardless of which union wins, the public and the armed forces are entitled to a guarantee against wartime strikes."

The ACA's renewal of the pledge comes in face of the AFL's Commercial Telegrapher's Union threats to call strikes.

Balloting throughout the country among 60,000 workers will end Wednesday.

AFL Local Suspicious Of Woll's 'Relief' Fund

Doubting that Matthew Woll's million-dollar fund campaign is actually intended to aid in the rehabilitation of the trade unions of Europe's liberated lands, the executive board of Hotel Front Service Workers, Local 144, AFL, has deferred action on the issue.

Announcing the action of the executive board the union's spokesman said that the doubt arose in view of the AFL's refusal to get together with Europe's labor organizations in the London World Labor Congress next month.

That "together with the past reactionary views and associates of Matthew Woll, raises the question whether the money will be used to split the trade unions rather than to assist them," he said.

Woll, a vice-president of the AFL and its most outspoken sponsor of policies directed to split the Italian and other reborn labor movements, has opened a campaign for a million dollars to assist the "anti-totalitarian elements" in the Europe's labor ranks.

Book-Burning Needed Instead of 'Fire Sale'

ADVANCED 9th ARMY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 7 (UP).—Weighty war volumes published by the German High Command are available at "fire sale" prices in Swiss book shops, it was reported today from the "neutral" country.

Among prices quoted are Breakthrough in the West, reduced from \$1.75 to 60 cents; Victory Over France, same reduction; From the Karawanken Mountains to Crete, marked down from \$1.25 to 40 cents, and In Defiance of All Powers, which gave the High Command's philosophy, cut to 30 cents from 65 cents.

FDR's Message: For the Liberals to Ponder

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

President Roosevelt's message to Congress has once again cleared the atmosphere, has given the country a sense of perspective and a topic for the times; and I think Secretary of State, Edward Stettinius, was acting in the spirit of FDR's message when he sent a straight shot to Senator Burton Wheeler's jaw on Saturday afternoon.

It's rather unusual for the State Department to rebuke a senator. Of course, Wheeler has been asking this treatment for many years. It looks like another sign of the new trend in the Department when the young secretary of state opens up on the defeatist from Montana and let's him have it.

Wheeler, you remember, had made a speech Friday night over NBC, urging Americans to "rise up" against the "brutal and costly" slogan of unconditional surrender. Stettinius shot right back, notifying our allies that Mr. Wheeler speaks for a "discredited few," and calling his speech "profoundly regrettable."

Let's hope that FDR's message

will make similar straight talking possible for other defeatists, leading to their elimination from public life.

Hearst's Daily Mirror, for example, took a lot of good paper and ink on Saturday to say that by recognizing the Provisional Government of Poland "the Communistic war of Stalin against the United States and Britain has been carried a step farther."

Now if you were a Russian sailor in port, picking up this newspaper on Saturday morning, what would be you think of the charge that the Soviet Union is making war on us and Great Britain?

And how would you square that with the President's message a few hours later, in which the Soviet people are called "active and indomitable allies" and Americans are assured that "we and our allies will go on fighting together until ultimate total victory?"

Hasn't the time arrived, in the stern, sober splendor of the President's message, to declare that an editorial such as Hearst's is not a legitimate difference of public opinion about Poland, but a calculated sample of

"poisonous . . . enemy propaganda," in the President's phrase?

But turning from open defeatists like Wheeler and Hearst, how do the many liberals who have echoed the defeatists feel after this weekend?

WRINGING HANDS

Sen. Joseph Ball, for example, had despaired of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. Many liberals were wringing their hands about the Atlantic Charter. There was a terrific yammering to the effect that we had no foreign policy.

Now that the President has spoken, all this seems so foolish and extravagant. For Mr. Roosevelt put things in perspective: "the Atlantic Charter does not provide rules of easy application to every situation" . . . "progress is not helped by any nation assuming that it has a monopoly of wisdom or of virtue" . . . "power is a factor in world politics" . . . "perfectionism no less than isolationism or imperialism or power politics may obstruct the paths to peace" . . . "we must be on our guard not to exploit and exaggerate the differences between us and our

allies. . . ."

Couldn't liberals and progressives see all that before the President spoke, and so avoid the uproar of recent weeks which only fed the Wheelers and the Hearsts?

Was it not always plain that the President did have a policy, was trying to settle issues, and needed help, rather than backbiting and alarums?

NEW DEDICATION

Now that the impact of his message has made itself felt, here and abroad, there is bound to be a tightening-up among the President's supporters, a new sense of dedication, and a new sense of responsibility.

But that is what we should have maintained immediately after the elections. Once the progressive camp permitted itself to go haywire, the opening was made for men like Wheeler. The lesson is, I think, that the experience of these recent weeks must not be repeated. All those who voted for the President must stand together and tackle in his vein of confidence and responsibility the issues still ahead.

U. S. Carriers Blast Island of Luzon

BULLETIN

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Jan. 7 (UP).—American carrier planes attacked Luzon Friday—Saturday Japanese time—it was announced today and Japanese broadcasts asserted that United States forces were trying to land on the island.

Japanese broadcasts said today that United States forces were attempting to land on Luzon under cover of a bombardment by battleships, cruisers and destroyers attacking in waves only a few thousand yards offshore.

There was no U. S. confirmation of the enemy statements and it was noted that Tokyo referred to the alleged landing operations merely as attempts without saying that any landing craft had started in. An earlier Tokyo broadcast had reported 100 landing craft among the ships off Lingayen Gulf coast.

Tokyo broadcasts, some of them quoting eyewitness dispatches, told of a battle in which big guns on the gulf shore, about 100 miles at its nearest point above Manila, were replying to the American naval guns while Japanese suicide planes sought to crash into the warships and great fleets of American carrier planes dive-bombed and gunned Japanese shore positions.

Tokyo said that in addition to the American naval forces off the Lingayen Gulf shore, powerful convoy fleets were moving in central Philippines waters from which a landing might be made in southern Luzon.

PALUAN CAPTURED

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Monday, Jan. 8 (UP).—United States troops, extending their lines to within 87 miles of Manila, have captured the town of Paluan on the northwestern coast of Mindoro Island in an 84-mile advance from their last reported positions at San Jose, it was announced today.

(The daily Allied war bulletin from the Philippines did not con-

firm Japanese reports of attempted American landings on Luzon, north of Mindoro.)

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's war bulletin announcing the capture of Paluan on Saturday said that Japanese supply dumps and communications facilities were destroyed.

Paluan is 34 miles across the northwestern arm of Mindoro and the narrow cape Verde Island passage from the Batangas area of southwestern Luzon where the Japanese made one of their landings more than three years ago.

The Americans landed on southwestern Mindoro on Dec. 15 and on January 2 they made new landings on the west coast. It was not immediately specified whether the latter landings resulted in the capture of Paluan.

Strong formations of Liberator bombers, in the ninth successive day of heavy attacks on Luzon, destroyed 18 Japanese planes Saturday on Nichols and Nielson airbases due south of Manila and Clark Field, 47 miles northwest of the capital.

That ran to 377 the number of Japanese planes destroyed or damaged in the Luzon area since Dec. 20, when land-based bombers made their first assault on the island.

The bulletin said that Liberators, Mitchells, Corsairs, attack bombers and Australian Beaufort fighter-bombers dropped 120 tons of bombs on the by-passed Japanese base of Rabaul, on New Britain Island, in a Thursday-Friday attack.

Brazil in Fascist Grip, 100 Liberals Arrested

Brazilian President Getulio Vargas is permitting a new wave of terror to smash the National Democratic Union and consolidate his semi-fascist state, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

More than 100 leading liberal Brazilians have recently been arrested, including the heads of the National Union of Students.

Democratic army officers and pro-Allied government officials have been removed from their posts. These include Joao Alberto, coordinator of war mobilization, and Alcides Etchogeyen, chief of police. Major Juracy Magalhaes was transferred from his key Pernambuco command.

Persons in constant touch with Brazil told the Daily Worker that Gen. Enrico Kaspar Dutra, Brazilian War Minister, and other pro-fascists now dominate the Vargas government completely.

The liberals recalled the serious warning sounded last month by Os-

waldo Aranha, ousted pro-Allied Foreign Minister. Aranha wrote to Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro in Montevideo that "Brazil cannot continue to be governed by blindness, by deafness, and by cupidity of the few against the many."

Evidence that President Vargas is leaning toward fascism, came when he recently called for elections in which only those "classes" that have cooperated with his regime would vote.

The National Democratic Union wants real elections and constitutional government.

This coalition organization is supported by leading democratic figures throughout the country—from Minas Geraes, San Paulo, the northeast regions, Rio Grande do Sul and Rio de Janeiro.

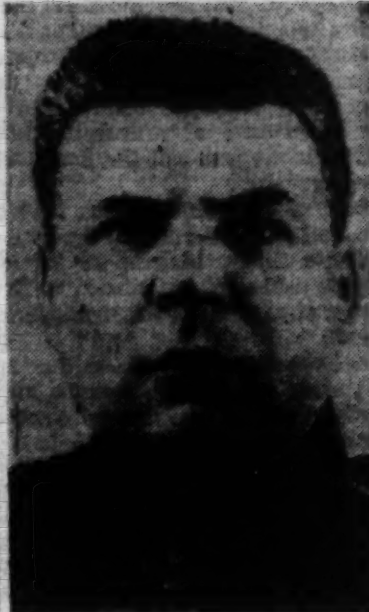
It includes bankers, professors, students, landowners, industrialists, the "Tenentista" army group and many leaders of the 1930 revolution which originally brought Vargas to power.

Endorse President's Call for Nurses

President Roosevelt's call for a national service act was endorsed today by the National Nursing Council for War Service, representing numerous professional and federal nurses organizations.

In a telegram to the President, Miss Stella Goostray, council chairman, said she believed nurses would welcome military service as part of a national program to draft women as well as men, but she urged "immediate clarification of legislative proposals since discussion of drafting only registered nurses may discourage voluntary recruitment for the Army and Navy."

Soviets Outflanking Nazi Thrust Above Budapest



GEN. RODION MALINOVSKY

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UP).—Moscow admitted tonight that Germany's six-day-old offensive to relieve Budapest had carried 19 miles through Soviet lines and forced the Red Army to abandon Esztergom, key Danube city northwest of the Hungarian capital.

Esztergom, ancient capital of Hungary, lies on the south bank of the Danube River. It was captured Dec. 26 by Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army and its seizure completed the initial encirclement of Budapest.

On the north bank of the Danube River, however, opposite Esztergom, Moscow announced that the Red Army had opened a powerful counter-offensive, threatening the left flank of the Nazi breakthrough along the river's south bank.

Striking from a small bridgehead, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army advanced 12 miles and captured Battor Kesy, only 13 miles from the Czechoslovak town of Komarno. Komarno, on the north bank of the Danube, is the supply base of the German offensive toward Budapest.

The advance to Battor Kesy cracked the German defenses on the eastern edges of the Bratislava plain and put

Malinovsky's forces 63 miles from Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, and 95 miles east of Vienna.

Moscow's nightly war bulletin said that Malinovsky's troops, in their breakthrough from the Hron River, captured 1,300 enemy prisoners and also seized 54 Nazi tanks and 28 guns. The Germans, however, apparently were willing to sacrifice hundreds of tanks and thousands of men in their attempt to break through to Budapest, from which Hungarian reports said yesterday they were only 15 miles away.

Tank and infantry battles west and northwest of Budapest were intensifying as the Germans attempted to consolidate and expand their victory at Esztergom. Moscow said 88 German tanks and 62 planes were knocked out in the area Saturday, for a five-day total of 323 tanks and 173 planes.

On the entire Eastern Front, 115 enemy tanks were destroyed Saturday, Moscow said.

In Budapest, where the Germans were felling trees and using street cars as blockades, the Soviets captured another 116 city blocks for a total of 1,761.

Meanwhile, the official Soviet Tass news agency announced that one-third of Budapest had been liberated, but the Germans, supplied by enemy planes running the gauntlet of a Red Air Force blockade of the city, were continuing their resistance. Moscow said their plight was growing more desperate.

Pravda Hits U. S. Press On Pope's Message

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (UP).—The international affairs commentator of Pravda, official organ of the Soviet Communist Party, today attacked what he called the "reactionary" section of the American press for its handling of Pope Pius' Christmas message.

Pravda's commentator said the "reactionary" section of the American press "skillfully" used the Pope's Christmas message to distract people's minds from the correct solutions of the basic problems of the war and the peace.

"We know that the Hitlerites have friends and sponsors. These advocates of their dirty affairs are trying to influence the minds and the feelings of jellyfish Babbitts. All you have to do is to see how skillfully some American newspapers have used the Pope's Christmas message," wrote the commentator.

"This message obviously is meant to distract the minds of believers from a correct solution of the basic problems of the war and the peace."

"This message continues the Pope's old line, as the foreign press several times has pointed out, of trying to shelter German fascists from responsibility."

PRO-FASCIST MANEUVER

"The New York World-Telegram published in big type 'Pope's Demand for Just Peace,' which consists in 'giving equal rights to vanquished peoples.'"

"The Washington Evening Star proves hotly that 'there should be no permanent distinction between the victors and the vanquished.'"

"These newspapers, as well as the New York Sun, swear that the Pope is a convinced champion of democracy. Of course, if democracy means support for the fascist regimes, then the Pope is a democrat."

The reactionary section of the American press "had sufficiently deciphered just what the Vatican means as a just peace. The Pope's message was used as it was meant to be used."

"Pro-fascist elements are trying to cover up, with the church's authority, efforts to help the Hitlerites escape the responsibility for their monstrous crimes."

British Welch on Truce Terms, Push Attack Outside Athens

British tanks and infantry columns, harassing retreating ELAS forces, pushed 15 to 20 miles northwest of Athens, it was reported by United Press yesterday.

It became evident that Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie was wincing on his original truce terms with the ELAS, armed wing of the EAM (National Liberation Front). The terms were that when the British held the Attica area, which includes Athens and Piraeus, fighting would cease.

The official British view now seems to be that because the ELAS had refused to retire voluntarily across the "Scobie Line" and had to be pushed over it, the truce terms had not been met. The "fighting still goes on," a British officer is reported as saying.

RED CROSS INVOLVED

It also appeared evident that the Red Cross was joining Scobie on the withdrawal of original truce terms. It issued a statement saying that the time limit given the EAM-ELAS to sign a letter that they considered themselves bound by the Geneva convention has expired.

Meanwhile Regent Archbishop Mamaskinos, acknowledging a report from Scobie that Athens and Piraeus has been cleared, said "this

day marks an important stage of endeavor which we deeply appreciate."

The character of the Regency was further exposed in the Bishop's comment to Scobie that "however painful and unpleasant it has been for you, it has been of great importance for our nation and the whole Allied struggle."

On the fighting front, tanks and infantry last were reported in the hamlets of Magoula, Mandra and Aspropirgos, northwest of Athens.

United Press said the British drive assumed the character of a "punitive expedition" in their advance the British captured two 75 millimeter guns and considerable ammunition stores but the main ELAS supplies were reported still intact.

Canadians Advance in Po Valley

ROME, Jan. 7 (UP).—Canadian troops of the British Army, throwing German forces in the eastern Po Valley into confusion with lightning advances below Lake Comacchio, have trapped several hundred German troops in the swamplands north of Ravenna with a six-mile advance from the San Alberto to the Adriatic coast, it was disclosed today.

Browder at Garden Jan. 15

Earl Browder, president of the Communist Political Association, will deal with the major issues facing the nation in the fields of domestic and international politics, at the Lenin Memorial meeting, Monday, Jan. 15 at Madison Square Garden.

The meeting will honor the memory of V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union. The 21st anniversary of Lenin's death occurs in January. Sharing the platform with Browder will be Gilbert Green, president of the New York State CPA, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor and James W. Ford.

Tickets are on sale at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13 St., New York City. Prices range from 50 cents to \$2.00. All seats are reserved.

Snapping shut the trap formed when they advanced northwest from Ravenna to San Alberto, on the southern shores of the lake, the Canadians punched eastward to a point on the coast nine miles north of Ravenna, and Canadian tanks and infantry were advancing farther north today along the isthmus separating the lake from the sea.

FDR on Foreign Policy

'We Propose to Stand Together'

Following is the complete text of that part of President Roosevelt's address on the state of the Union dealing with foreign policy:

In the field of foreign policy, we propose to stand together with the United Nations not for the war alone but for the victory for which the war is fought.

It is not only a common danger which unites us but a common hope. Ours is an association not of governments but of peoples—and the peoples' hope is peace. Here as in England, in England as in Russia, in Russia as in China, in France and through the Continent of Europe and throughout the world wherever men love freedom, the hope and purpose of the peoples are for peace—a peace that is durable and secure.

It will not be easy to create this peoples' peace. We delude ourselves if we believe that the surrender of the armies of our enemies will make the peace we long for. The unconditional surrender of the armies of our enemies is the first and necessary step—but the first step only.

We have seen already in areas liberated from the Nazi and fascist tyranny what problems peace will bring. And we delude ourselves if we attempt to believe wishfully that all these problems can be solved overnight.

The firm foundation can be built—and it will be built. But the continuance and assurance of a living peace must, in the long run, be the work of the people themselves.

We ourselves, like all peoples who have gone through the difficult processes of liberation and adjustment, know of our own experience how great the difficulties can be. We know that they are not difficulties peculiar to any continent or any nation. Our own Revolutionary War left behind it, in the words of one American historian, "an eddy of lawlessness and disorder of human life." There were separatist movements of one kind or another in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maine. There were insurrections, open or threatened, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. These difficulties we worked out of ourselves as the peoples of the liberated areas of Europe, faced with complex problems of adjustment, will work out their difficulties for themselves.

Peace can be made and kept only by the united determination and peace-loving peoples who are willing to work together; willing to help one another, willing to respect and tolerate and try to understand one another's opinions and feelings.

The nearer we come to vanquishing our enemies the more we inevitably become conscious of differences among the victors.

We must not let those differences divide us and blind us to our more important common and continuing interests in winning the war and building the peace.

International cooperation on which enduring peace must be built is not a one-way street.

Nations like individuals do not always see alike or think alike and international cooperation and progress are not helped by any nation assuming that it has a monopoly of wisdom or of virtue.

In the future world, the misuse of power, as implied in the term "power politics," must not be a controlling factor in international relations. That is the heart of the principles to which we have subscribed. We cannot deny that power is a factor in world politics any more than we can deny its existence as a factor in national politics. But in a democratic world as in a democratic nation power must be linked with responsibility and obliged to defend and justify itself within the framework of the general good.

Perfectionism no less than isolationism or imperialism or power politics may obstruct the paths to international peace. Let us not forget that the retreat to isolationism a quarter of a century ago was started not by a direct attack against international cooperation, but against the alleged imperfections of the peace.

In our disillusionment after the last war we preferred international anarchy to international cooperation with nations which did not see and think exactly as we did. We gave up the hope of gradually achieving a better peace because we had not the courage to fulfill our responsibilities in an admittedly imperfect world.

We must not let that happen again or we shall follow the same tragic road again—the road to a third world war.

We can fulfill our responsibilities for maintaining the security of our own country only by exercising our power and our influence to achieve the principles in which we believe and for which we have fought.

In August, 1941, Prime Minister Churchill and I agreed to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, these being later incorporated into the declaration by United Nations of Jan. 1, 1942. At the time certain isolationists protested vigorously against our right to proclaim the principles—and against the very principles themselves. Today many of the same people are protesting against the possibility of violation of the same principles.

It is true that the statement of principles in the Atlantic Charter does not provide rules of easy application to each and every one of this war-torn world's tangled situations. But it is a good and a useful thing—it is an essential thing—to have principles toward which we can aim.

And we shall not hesitate to use our influence—and to use it now—to secure so far as is humanly possible the fulfillment of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We have not shrunk from the military responsibilities brought on by this war. We cannot and will not shrink from the political responsibilities which follow in the wake of battle.

I do not wish to give the impression that all mistakes can be avoided and that many disappointments are not inevitable in the making of peace. But we must not this time lose the hope of establishing an international order which will be capable of maintaining peace and realizing through the years more perfect justice between nations.

To do this we must be on our guard not to exploit and exaggerate the differences between us and our allies, particularly with reference to the peoples who have been liberated from Fascist tyranny. That is not the way to secure a better settlement of those differences or to secure international machinery which can rectify mistakes which may be made.

British Press Lauds FDR Message

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UP). — British newspapers generally called today for a cessation of Anglo-American squabbles and complimented President Roosevelt for his message to Congress which they said helped calm ill winds.

Quoting Mr. Roosevelt's passages which asserted that the United Nations would stand together, the Sunday Express pointed out: "Thus one of the great tripartite plows away, like so much froth, the petty bickering, which had begun to hinder us." "Together we are fighting the battle of Ardennes,

National Service for Victory An Editorial

IN HIS Congress message analyzing the situation on the war fronts and setting the objective of a speedy victory on the basis of full unity of the coalition, the President issued a call for a renewed all-out mobilization on the home front.

The country has not fallen down on its Pearl Harbor pledge that our forces will never be wanting of any supplies until unconditional surrender, the President noted. But the present stage of the fighting has reached a new intensity. The foe, feeling the closeness of defeat, is more desperate than ever. Our expenditure of armaments is greater than ever. New weapons call for unlimited and flexible resourcefulness.

The President reminded us that everything we have, and are at stake in the battles now raging. To assure victory this year the President called for a whole series of measures, "to have the right number of workers in the right places at the right times."

The country should back the President fully upon every one of his demands. There can be no question over the fundamental democratic principle that every citizen must contribute services for victory whether it is on the home front or the war front. His request for measures, legislative or otherwise, to provide the necessary nurses, to channel 4-F's into war work and fill skilled manpower needs, should be met with the speediest dispatch.

We know that there are people, who are very enthusiastic for the President's call for a National Service Act, who themselves refuse to contribute their share of the sacrifice. The refusal to accept a \$25,000 limit on incomes as the President suggested last year when he proposed a service act, is one example. Resistance to profit limitation is another.

As is also well known, some circles are interested not only in war mobilization but expect a service act to be an anti-labor weapon. The Austin-Wads-

worth Bill has been denounced by labor because of precisely such anti-labor provisions.

The President has cautioned against such a view of manpower mobilization stressing that seniority and wage rights must be guaranteed.

There is also some fear in the labor movement, because some circles place all the emphasis on setting up a labor draft machinery while the importance of planned use of our manpower is overlooked. There has been a reluctance to make necessary wage adjustments to prevent the loss of manpower in key war industries. Discrimination policies have kept large numbers of Negroes from taking critical jobs.

In the light of all these factories, it seems to us that the way to meet the situation and the President's request is:

To immediately convene a conference of the official representatives of labor, industry and the key government departments involved, at which all the steps necessary to carry out the President's requests, be agreed upon.

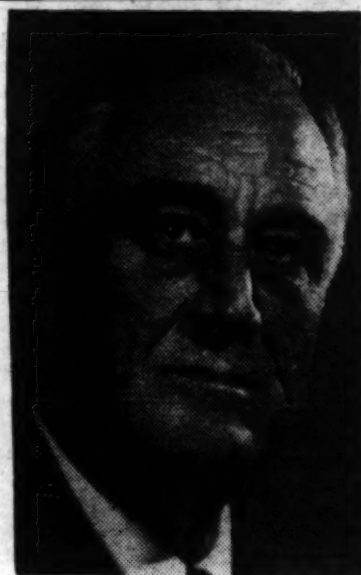
That this conference agree upon ways to put into full effect immediately existing legislation and executive power.

That this conference agree upon and propose such new legislation as may be deemed necessary.

Spokesmen of labor have repeatedly declared that labor will never shrink from any measures that are necessary to win the war.

This stand has been the basis of labor's no-strike pledge which must be adhered to unconditionally. Labor rightly insists that the Sewell Averys be held to the law of the land.

On the question of national service labor, too, should take the initiative from the Avery type of "draft labor" shouters and propose such measures as are necessary to meet demands that the President put before the country.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

I should not be frank if I did not admit concern about many situations—the Greek and Polish, for example. But those situations are not as easy or as simple to deal with as some spokesmen, whose sincerity I do not question, would have us believe.

We have obligations, not necessarily legal, to the exiled governments, to the underground leaders and to our major allies, who came much nearer the shadows than we did.

We and our allies have declared that it is our purpose to respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. But with internal dissension, with many citizens of liberated countries still prisoners of war or forced to labor in Germany, it is difficult to guess the kind of self-government the people really want.

During the interim period, until conditions permit a genuine expression of the people's will, we and our allies have a duty which we cannot ignore to use our in-

fluence to the end that no temporary or provisional authorities in the liberated countries block the eventual exercise of the people's right freely to choose the government and institutions under which, as free men, they are to live.

It is only too easy for all of us to rationalize what we want to believe and to consider those leaders we like responsible and those we dislike irresponsible. And our task is not helped by stubborn partisanship, however, understandable, on the part of opposed internal factions.

It is our purpose to help the peace-loving peoples of Europe to live together as good neighbors, to recognize their common interests and not to nurse their traditional grievances against one another.

But we must not permit the many specific and immediate problems of adjustment connected with the liberation of Europe to delay the establishment of permanent machinery for the maintenance of peace. Under the threat of a common danger, the United Nations joined together in war to preserve their independence and their freedom. They must now join together to make secure the independence and freedom of all peace-loving States so that never again shall tyranny be able to divide and conquer.

International peace and well-being, like national peace and well-being, require constant alertness, continuing cooperation and organized effort.

International peace and well-being, like national peace and well-being, can be secured only through institutions capable of life and growth.

Many of the problems of the peace are upon us even now while the conclusion of the war is still before us. The atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and determination to find a common ground of common understanding, which surrounded

the conversations at Dumbarton Oaks, gives us reason to hope that future discussions will succeed in developing the democratic and fully integrated world security system toward which these preparatory conversations were directed.

We and the other United Nations are going forward with vigor and resolution in our efforts to create such a system by providing for it strong and flexible institutions of joint and cooperative action.

The aroused conscience of humanity will not permit failure in this supreme endeavor.

We believe that the extraordinary advances in the means of intercommunication between peoples over the past generation offer a practical method of advancing the mutual understanding upon which peace and the institutions of peace must rest, and it is our policy and purpose to use these great technological achievements for the common advantage of the world.

We support the greatest possible freedom of trade and commerce.

We Americans have always believed in freedom of opportunity, and equality of opportunity remains one of the principal objectives of our national life. What we believe in for individuals, we believe in also for nations. We are opposed to restrictions, whether by public act or private arrangement, which distort and impair commerce, transit and trade.

We have housecleaning of our own to do in this regard. But it is our hope, not only in the interest of our own prosperity but in the interest of the prosperity of the world, that trade and commerce and access to materials and markets may be freer after the war than ever before in the history of the world.

Women's Bureau to Participate in Parley

Miss Frieda S. Miller, Secretary of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, acting upon the activities of the National Negro Congress to participate in its Conference on Postwar Employment to be held on Jan. 13, told the Congress this week, "I hope that you will have a most successful conference, and appreciate the opportunity for our Bureau to participate."

The Bureau is sending Miss Kathryn Blood, economic editor of its information division, to speak at the special panel on Women in Industry.

Calls Auto No-Strike Pledge 'Vital to Victory'

By DOROTHY LOEB

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—Percy Llewellyn, co-director of Region 1A of the CIO United Auto Workers and member of the UAW's international executive board, is campaigning for reaffirmation of labor's no-strike pledge in the referendum now under way. This month and

next, the UAW, biggest union in America, is polling its more than a million members, in service and out, on whether the pledge, guaranteeing uninterrupted production, shall be continued. The referendum was decided on at the union's Grand Rapids convention last fall.

Llewellyn, a former president of the powerful Ford Motor Co. Local 600, said that he considered reaffirmation by a powerful majority a necessity for victory in the war and that he intended to "do everything possible" to assure it. Region 1A, where he is co-director with Richard T. Leonard, covers Detroit's west side.

"I and my entire staff have discussed this matter and I am certainly for continuation of the pledge," he said.

"Our boys overseas need the arms and materiel that we are producing and the pledge is the guarantee to them that we are going to deliver it."

EFFECT OF NEWS

Recent reverses in Europe should jolt any who thought that victory was so close that labor could begin to relax on production, Llewellyn added.

"What's going on over there on the western front should be enough to give special thought to those who were talking about discontinuing the pledge," he said. "They should see what the boys are up against

and reconsider their actions."

Because the UAW is the country's biggest union, its action in the referendum is of special significance, this leader believes.

"If we reaffirm by a powerful vote, it'll strengthen labor's whole contribution," he commented. "But if by any stretch of the imagination, there should be a slim vote, those elsewhere in the labor movement that favor revocation would have a powerful weapon with which to go to bat."

Just viewed from the narrow interests of labor, reaffirmation is of urgent importance, Llewellyn told me.

"I remember that in the last war, returned vets were pitted against labor," he said. "If we were to revoke or to turn in a small majority for reaffirmation, men now in service would judge by it and there would bound to be repercussions. In the interests of the most harmonious relations between returning servicemen and production soldiers, we've got to show where we stand and that our stand is right with them."

THE GENERAL PUBLIC

"Moreover, this referendum endangers labor's relations with the general public. During the last election campaign especially, we strengthened this coalition. People not concerned with labor saw us as a responsible part of the war effort,

able to pull our own weight in production and at the polls. Now, we must reaffirm the pledge by a powerful vote to strengthen our relations with the non-labor public and together to carry through win-the-war policies."

UAW men returning from the services are all-out for reaffirmation, Llewellyn said. "They tell me that with the boys in uniform it's

a sort of a measure of the extent to which we back them up. They know we have grievances but they expect us to get 'em settled without interfering with the production they need to win the war with minimum loss of life."

I asked Llewellyn about the argument being used by those who would rescind the pledge on the contention that revocation doesn't mean strike—it just gives labor a club to bargain with.

"It seems mighty funny to me that the same people who say that, are the very ones who always come

to the defense of unauthorized stoppages wherever they take place," he commented. "The pledge itself has a meaning. Lifting it would just give some 'hot shot' committeemen an implement for continuing and extending stoppages whenever grievances got tough."

Llewellyn points out that the referendum, being conducted by mail, will be decided by the thousands of UAW members who never come to meetings, not just the active members, and he believes that that vote will go heavily for "yes" which means reaffirmation.

Minneapolis CIO-AFL Plan For Joint Political Action

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—First plans for joint and unified political action were laid this week at a meeting of the United Labor Committee of Hennepin County.

Six representatives from the CIO, the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods, a committee of 18, will plan and organize coordinated political activity in the mayoralty election this spring, and will also bring labor's program before the state

legislature.

One of their first actions was to recommend that all endorsements of candidates by labor or liberal groups be submitted to the United Labor Committee for official announcement.

The AFL's action here was taken despite the recent turnaround by William Green of the CIO's proposal for unity on common issues facing labor.

LaGuardia Calls Off Mayor's Conference

Mayor LaGuardia informed U. S. War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes yesterday that in compliance with the latter's appeal to postpone conventions entailing railroad travel the U. S. Conference of Mayors has cancelled its meeting scheduled to be held in Washington Jan. 25 to 28.

Though important business was on the calendar, the mayors, according to LaGuardia, will conduct it by mail. Speakers scheduled to address the convention, he said, will be requested to present papers, which will be sent to each of the mayors.

Toohy, Sr., Dies at 79

CANONSBURG, Pa., Jan. 5.—Patrick Toohy, Sr. father of Patrick Toohy, president of the Michigan Communist Political Association, died here. He was buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery after requiem mass.

Toohy, Sr., was a charter member since 1890 of the United Mine Workers of America and its predecessor, the Progressive Mine Workers Union. He was a field organizer for the United Mine Workers from 1898 to 1910, and an officer at various times of Local unions 1826, 1724, 3401, 1587, 1957, 2428, UMWA. He was a UMWA organizer in the 1902 anthracite coal strike and in the 1919 Westmoreland and Somerset counties and 1922 coke region strikes. He was a picket captain in Cliftonville, Lincoln Hill and Midland in 1922, and in the miners' march on Logan and Mingo counties, 1921.

He is a former secretary-treasurer of the Chartiers Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, AFL, former secretary of the Central Labor Union, Indiana County, and a former editor of the Canonsburg and Monongahela Labor Journal, the Barnesboro Wise Owl and miners' papers.

He was also a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Canonsburg Labor Temple Association.

\$15,000 to War Fund

Department of Welfare workers, through their Central Victory Committee, presented Mayor LaGuardia a check for \$15,000 yesterday as their second contribution to the New York War Fund. Contributions by welfare workers to the fund now total \$32,500, according to First Deputy Commissioner Joseph P. Piccirillo, who presented the check.

Labor Press Can Bring Honesty To Journalism, Ickes Declares

The American labor press "unencumbered by the mistakes of the daily press" can make a major contribution to the welfare of the country, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes wrote in an article for the Union Voice, new labor publication issued by the Tom Mooney Hall Association.

The first issue of the paper came off yesterday.

"The people of America have long been aware that some of the great daily newspapers of the land, either advertently or inadvertently, have been distorting, coloring and otherwise suppressing or falsifying the news by one means or another," declared the secretary.

"The fruit of this long-time policy of suppression and falsification, particularly in the field of labor-management relations, is now ripening. Already reliable public opinion sur-

veys indicate that only a small percentage of the people who read the daily newspapers, believe the 'news' in them."

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

The public attitude to the dailies "provides a great opportunity for the labor press, a large part of which is making itself felt upon the American mind for the first time," Ickes continued.

"Starting unencumbered by the mistakes of the daily press, and presumably willing to profit from those mistakes, the labor press, it seems to me, can make a major contribution to the welfare of this country, if, by sticking to the truth and by adjuring the temptation to cut corners even when they are engaged in the hottest of battles, they force the same course of action upon the daily newspapers."

The secretary added that a policy of "integrity and honesty" will not only win admiration for the labor press, "but in addition, a revolution in the treatment of news by many of the daily newspapers may well result."

Soviet Mother Thanks Mrs. FDR for Gift

Wireless to Allied Labor News

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 Marfa Lushnikova, wife of a frontline Red Army man, mother of five children and a trade union member, is the proud recipient of a special parcel from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The First Lady addressed her gift to a Soviet worker with a large family whose husband is at the front. Mme. Lushnikova, whose husband Ivan, has won several decorations for heroism in battle, works at home on factory orders.

Sending her "heartfelt greetings and appreciation" to Mrs. Roosevelt, Mme. Lushnikova asked that Mrs. Roosevelt be told that "we Soviet wives of front-line fighters are actively helping our husbands despite the fact that we have children. We

feel very happy whenever we can do anything to help our Red Army."

Women in Industry

The problems of women in industry in the United States and the Soviet Union will be the subject of a discussion to be held next Wednesday evening, January 10th, at 8:15 P. M. at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, 58th Street & 6th Avenue, under the auspices of the Committee of Women of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., of which Mrs. Joseph E. Davies is National Chairman.

Notice to Subscribers

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

If you are moving to a new address, please give us two weeks notice of the address change. When sending notice please include old and new address.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

ALLOW TWO WEEKS FOR ENTRY
All soldiers, with APO numbers, are required to send us personal, written requests, if they desire subscriptions.



Smiling prettily, former actress Helen Gahagan Douglas nails her nameplate to the door of her office in Washington. A short time before, the ex-film star had been sworn in as a representative from California as the 79th Congress was officially convened.

Flint Unity Group Hits Foes of No-Strike Pledge

By HARRY FAINARU

FLINT, Jan. 7.—A drive for reaffirmation of labor's no-strike pledge has arisen in the ranks of United Auto Workers locals here, in the center of what has been—up to now—the hot bed of the movement for revocation.

Rising to challenge this small organized group of Trotskyites and their allied pledge-rescindors is a Unity Group of Local 651, UAW-CIO of the AC Spark Plug, Division of General Motors. It is that local's leadership which has been active to scrap the no-strike pledge.

Explaining to the workers the real issues involved in this referendum, the unity group, through a series of leaflets distributed by the thousands says:

"Fundamental to our future progress is the smashing of Hitler and Fascism and the winning of a just enduring peace.

"Fundamental, too, to gain 60 million jobs after the war is maintaining unity of organized labor with the 11 million men in the Armed Forces and also unity with the

Farmers, Professional, and Progressive Business Men. The Groups which worked with the Political Action Committee in reelecting Roosevelt."

To the disrupters, the third parties of the Bern Boone stripe, (president of local 659) this is "phony flag waving." And the action of the upholders of the pledge are called by these anti-union elements "reasonable."

In one of their leaflets, the Unity Group exposes these disrupters. It tells the workers how "by tactics of deceit, demagoguery, scandalous disruption a crew of Trotskyites, John L. Lewis agents, Republicans, and Norman Thomas 'Socialists,' led and guided by Reuthers," sabotaged the mobilization of all the forces during the election campaign, and voted for rescinding the no-strike pledge.



SENSATIONAL!!

RECORD CLEARANCE

Step in Today for Choice Selection

The MUSIC ROOM

129 West 44th Street, N. Y. 18, N. Y.
Open 'til 11 P.M. • L.O. 3-4420

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 38 East
13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin
4-7854. Cable Address: "Dahwork," New York, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt

RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER		1.25	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	\$4.00	\$7.75	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER		1.25	2.00

Reentered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The President's Great Message

WE HAVE come to expect from President Roosevelt the kind of clear-headed, far-seeing, bold leadership that inspires the people with confidence and understanding. But in his message to Congress he rose to new heights of leadership. The message was a sober, realistic and vibrant call to continue the battle for victory at an ever-quicken pace.

It cut through the confusions, the divisive agitation, the rumor-mongering that has poisoned the nation's atmosphere and put the country straight on the necessity for United Nations unity to win the war and the peace.

He reiterated the hope of the peoples of the world, as of the nation, for peace and economic well-being and noted that despite inevitable differences and difficulties, this hope can and will be achieved.

Much of the message was properly devoted to a description of the military course of the war. Here the President noted how correct was the basic strategy which, rejecting the demands of those who would "throw Britain and Russia to the Nazi wolves," concentrated major attention on knocking the Nazis out of the war first.

In the execution of this strategy, the President paid special tribute to our Allies—the British, the Russians, the French, the Chinese people and the underground in occupied nations.

Lauds Army's Speed

The President took note of the speed with which our armies recovered from the Nazi counter-offensive and attributed it to the fact that there was a single, unified command in western Europe operating under Gen. Eisenhower, to whose leadership he paid special tribute.

The nation was warned, however, to expect further desperate Nazi offensives and not to assume that the enemy is beaten until the last Nazi has surrendered.

He maintained that this year can see the defeat of the Nazis and the basis laid for final victory against Japan. This year, too, he said, can see the foundation for the organization of world peace.

There was sharp warning against those who spread divisive agitation and rumors that serve as "an actual enemy agent in our midst." Examine this agitation, he said, and you will find it is "made in Germany" every time.

Yes, he said, there are inevitable differences among peoples who are different. But the fundamental unity of aims, expressed in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, serve as the basis for the solution of those differences and difficulties.

He pointed to those who are shouting most loudly about violations of the Atlantic Charter as the very ones who protested bitterly against it when it was originally promulgated. And he gave significant warning against "perfectionists" who, no less than isolationists and imperialists, threaten the organization of world peace. He recalled that in the last war, the foes of world organization used "perfectionism" as their weapon to defeat it.

He also took note of the inevitable difficulties faced by the peoples of the liberated nations of Europe, comparing them with those which our nation faced soon after the revolution. And he indicated the special job of the great powers was to make sure that provisional governments do not block the right of the people to choose freely their permanent forms of government.

Problems of Adjustment

The many specific problems of adjustment in Europe must not be allowed to hold up the establishment of permanent peace machinery, he warned. It is precisely this that the foes of Dumbarton Oaks in America are trying to do.

Presenting the nation with a vivid description of the crisis in manpower, the President asked for legislation to mobilize the people for greater effort as the war approaches its climax. As part of the program, he reiterated his appeal for a national war service act, with guarantees of seniority and wage maintenance. He noted that our production achievement has been magnificent and paid special tribute to the nation's workers, but indicated that the new stage of the war required even greater exertion.

He also projected for immediate consideration by Congress the various phases of his economic bill of rights and a postwar compulsory training program, to make the nation secure socially, economically and militarily. All these phases of our security, he claimed, are essential to world peace.

The message will undoubtedly clear the air, unite the nation and expose those who are doing Hitler's work in America. We are confident the people will rally behind the President in putting through the goals he has projected.

'WHY NOT TAKE ME TOO?'



—They're Saying in Washington—

A Bad Start

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON. IT WAS like old times in the House the day after the vote creating the permanent Dies Committee. The speeches were the same as those that used to be made before Nov. 7, 1944; most of them could have been made before Dec. 7, 1941.

Rep. Robert Rich, the feudal baron who runs the Pennsylvania textile town of Woolrich, was making a speech I had heard him make many times in the last 7 or 8 years.

After shooting off about how we should never have gotten into this war and how it would take us right to bankruptcy, Rich didn't run in 1942. But he is back again now, repeating like a cracked phonograph record that large government expenditures are ruining the country and asking: "Where are we going to get the money?"

Rep. Clare Hoffman, the hard-faced fascist from Allegan, Mich., was again making his familiar speech condemning labor. "Would you wipe off the dollar that old motto 'In God We Trust'?" he asked. "Would you not open the house with prayer. If you follow the Communists in the PAC you would do away with the churches. The time to fight is now."

And the vehicle for fighting, Rep. Hoffman thought, is the reincarnated Dies Committee. The clever and wily bigot, Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi, agreed with Hoffman. PAC is the most subversive and dangerous influence in the country.

Rep. Alvin O'Konski of Wisconsin introduced his resolution directing the President to take us out of the European phase of the war forthwith, and suggested that we ought to save our military resources to fight the Soviet Union.

Elements of Fear As Well as Arrogance

There was an element of fear in the speeches on the floor, fear of the growing political strength of the labor movement, fear on the part of men like Rankin and Hoffman that they won't be coming back to Congress indefinitely.

But there was also a substantial element of boldness and arrogance. The Rankins and the Hoffmans aren't acting as if President Roosevelt had just won election. It isn't that they don't

know. But they hope that Congress can be induced to forget.

It isn't only the vote on the permanent Dies Committee that is disturbing. It is the outpouring of anti-war speeches bordering on sedition by men like O'Konski and Sen. Curley Brooks of Illinois. It is the unabashed action of the Republican caucus in putting a man like Sen. Wiley, an unreconstructed opponent of international cooperation on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Republicans propose to take full advantage of the 22,000,000 votes polled by Tom Dewey in the elections, of the confusion among many Americans on developments in Europe, of the uncertainty and differences of opinion among some sections of the Roosevelt supporters. And they can count on the backing of at least some Southern Democrats.

The House vote on the Dies Committee doesn't mean that the lines for the new session are rigid and set. The John Rankin-Joe Martin coalition won an important victory. It can be defeated. Its numbers can be whittled down.

The important question is whether liberals and progressives will have learned the lesson of the opening days of the 79th Congress: the need for a solid coalition of administration supporters. PM doesn't seem to have learned much. It woke up to the importance of the Dies Committee vote a day late. On the day following the vote it considered a report from an "informed source" that Benjamin V. Cohen will not be counselor of the State Department of far more importance.

—Worth Repeating—

DDT, the new Army weapon against typhus and malaria, is interestingly described by Brig. Gen. James S. Stevens in the course of which he writes: The Army now has sufficient DDT louse powder to protect the louse-infested liberated populations of Europe against typhus; and plans have been made for the delousing of approximately 18,000,000 persons displaced by the war. There is enough DDT for emergency malaria-control work in certain combat areas, and the supply will soon be adequate for expanding the agricultural studies. It is fully realized that such a powerful insecticide may be a double-edged sword, and that its unintelligent use might eliminate certain valuable insects essential to agriculture and horticulture. Even more important, it might conceivably disturb vital balances in the animal and plant kingdoms and thus upset various fundamental biological cycles. In order to investigate all phases of these broader problems as well as to give additional help to the armed forces during the present emergency, an important new board on insect control has recently been established by the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

It is an unfortunate fact that PM hasn't been alone these last few weeks in directing the main fire of attack against the President, instead of against the reactionary and defeatist enemies of his program.

A Return to Reality in Order

All over Washington I have been running into liberals, people in the government, members of Congress, who have been more disturbed by a few Presidential appointments than the future of Europe now being fought out in Greece and the future of world peace organization which will soon be fought out in the Senate.

I don't know whether or not the House vote will serve as a cold shower, waking up a lot of people from the fantastic dream that a reactionary President had been elected on Nov. 7 and that the chief enemy at home is now in the White House. But a return to reality is very much in order.

If that isn't enough, President's magnificent message should help. It stresses again his economic bill of rights and his 60,000,000 job program, which require a little more active support and a little less jeering from liberals on the side-lines.

Most important of all, it places problems in their proper perspective, putting the need for unity among the Allies as the most important and urgent requirement and taking a vigorous counter-offensive against the resurgent American Firsters.

It ought to hasten a very much needed return to reality on the part of myopic liberals.

Change the World

A BRITISH TOMMY lay dead on a street in Athens. For weeks he'd been sweatily thumping around in a big tank, firing shells at the Greek people. Then his officer told him to step out of the tank and peak around the next corner.

A sniper got Tommy through the jaw. He passed out like a candle on a child's birthday cake. One little puff—and good-bye, young Tommy Higgins; alas! father, soldier, trade unionist and good democrat!

Does a democratic heaven wait beyond the grave, where human hopes and dreams of brotherhood at last come true, and our soldiers find joy and peace forever?

Isn't there also some special hell reserved for the Nazis, a concentration camp built like the one of their many hells on earth where Nazis can howl, suffer and torture themselves through cycles of time?

Let's pretend there is such a justice, that democracy means heaven, and fascism means hell both here and in the hereafter.

AND Tommy Higgins lay dead on a street in Athens. For weeks he'd been shooting down people. For instance, he'd helped wipe out a group of old ladies with market baskets waiting before a grocery. They hadn't heard yet that the streets were forbidden to them.



by Mike Gold

In fact the old ladies speak no English. Also, a few kids who knew no English had got it from the tanks. But this was all accidental, part of any war's confusion.

The main casualties had been the "enemy," the young boys and girls with guns, the barbers, shoemakers, machinists, and some of them looked just like cockneys. College professors with spectacles had been mowed down. Beautiful young girls out of high school, sunlit hair streaming, had perished under Tommy's guns.

Every time he saw another Greek citizen go down, Tommy cursed himself for a black-leg. That means "scab" in our American language. Tommy hated this dirty job.

He grumbled in his letters home, groused in the barracks at night and listened to other grousters. Many of the lads wanted to fight Nazis, not Greek socialists, machinists and high school girls. It didn't feel right.

SO HE was muttering he must do something about it all and went on doing murderous work of a Franco and Hitler and then the sniper got him.

The soul of Tommy Higgins rose on tragic wings. It hovered confusedly above his body waiting for directives from the Higher Command.

Heaven or Hell? Where would be its place, now in the beyond?

"Tommy was fighting for fascism," said a

Tommy Higgins' Soul Is Back in England

grim Archangel at the council table that discussed his case. "But his heart was always on the people's side," said another member of the board of divine arbitration. "In 1933 he served on the strike committee of his union. He was also a member of the Left Book Club." "Tommy," said the grim one, "tried to restore fascism in Greece."

"Blame Lady Astor! Blame Churchill! Tommy must obey or else!" cried another Angel.

"Bosh!" said a fire-eater Angel, "this is the argument used by thousands of rank-and-file Nazi torturers. They also claim to be working under orders of superiors."

The argument raged back and forth. It lasted a trillion and seven years. Then the Judges reached a decision.

Tommy was not to enter the democratic heaven, nor was he condemned to the eternal concentration camp reserved for fascists.

"Go back to England!" spoke the great tribunal. "Walk the streets by day and by night, showing your wounds to fellow unionists and democrats! Tell them the true tale of Athens!"

"Haunt Fleet Street! Answer every lie of the press with your blood! Haunt Parliament, haunt the secret places of Whitehall where Churchill communes with his ancestral gods."

"Rouse the great democratic heart of England! It stood up to the Nazi beast with so much grandeur and human dignity. Save England! Then you can enter a people's heaven, Tommy."

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

'Belgian' Center Receives Rebuke

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following letter was sent by me to the Belgian Information Center, New York:

"Your defense of the traitorous Pierlot government and your slandering of the magnificent patriotic forces (an easy task to do from a comfortable Fifth Ave. office) is appalling.

"In the present German counter-offensive in Belgium, numerous American boys are giving up their lives because the Pierlot regime which is more interested in punishing patriot fighters than quelling, disarmed the dauntless Belgium patriots.

"Please discontinue sending me the 'Information Bulletin' as it is not now representative of the democratic majority in Belgium."

JANE M. SHAPIRO.

Proud of Haldane

Forest Hills, L. I.

Editor, Daily Worker:

For several weeks now I have been reading with ever greater satisfaction the most interesting articles by J. B. S. Haldane. I am very proud to have one of the world's foremost scientists write these articles for my paper.

This is living proof that our movement and our press is the banner carrier of progress and true science. I would like to suggest that these articles be gathered and published in a pamphlet. I am sure many of our friends and readers would like to have such a pamphlet handy to prove the worth of a Marxian scientist.

Happy New Year and Success for The Worker.

O. J. V.

Our Regret, Too

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In your letter column you had a letter about Sheppy Rabinowitch.

The error of spelling his name with two f's instead of two p's which I regret as he was a cousin of mine and one whom I loved and revered all my life. I would like to express my gratitude to Mary Rabin for the fine letter which she wrote about a wonderful character.

IDA G. HARKAWAY.

[Ed. note: The longhand of our correspondent was at fault. We join your regret.]

Art Classes, Too, At Jefferson School

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A good suggestion for Beatrice H., who wants to know where courses in art are available for her Negro girl friend, is to apply to the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Avenue, for a catalog. Excellent courses are available at that school in painting and sculpture. They open Jan. 15.

B. L.

Why Cut It Out?

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A few weeks ago the Daily Worker carried a list of current movies and its opinions of their worth. Why did you cut it out? I think it's an excellent idea should be enlarged rather than cut out.

R. H.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Toward Freedom

A SMALL conference of trade union leaders, meeting in New York last week to discuss the "seniority question," were told by one speaker, "Our first job is to get the trade union movement to admit that a problem exists." He was dead right, because many of our trade union leaders rather than tackle the problem till shy away from it through a curious assortment of rationalizations.

This is understandable, adaptations to new situations usually call for much ideological struggle to gain clarity, before decisive action is taken. And the more than a million Negro workers now within the trade union movement, most of them wartime newcomers with very limited seniority, do present the unions with an entirely unprecedented situation which old formulas simply cannot meet.

The plain fact is that, unless special measures are undertaken to prevent it, a disproportionately large number of these Negro war workers will be thrown out of their newly won jobs when postwar cutbacks become general, and in many industries Negroes will be eliminated entirely from plants where they have but recently been employed.



LISTEN to an outstanding personnel executive of the aircraft industry, writing

by Doxey A. Wilkerson

in last week's Chicago Defender:

"Organized labor has been generally inconsistent in securing rather rigid seniority clauses in its agreements. In one sentence, it merely means this: the last hired, the first laid off."

"The fact must be faced frankly that Negro men and women were the last hired in aircraft, so necessarily will be among the first laid off, with no discrimination as to sex or as to color."

Of course, this representative of management did not go on to point out that the anticipated exodus of Negro workers from war plants would gravely aggravate the social tensions which reconversion will surely bring; that it would greatly disrupt the unity of white and Negro workers within the unions; that it might well break the present political alliance between the Negro people generally and organized labor, and that enemies of the unions and the nation would be alert to exploit mounting racial tensions for the weakening of both.

There is no escaping the fact that there is, indeed, a special problem.

NOTHING is gained by declaring, as many union leaders like to do, that "we have a strict no-discrimination policy, and the

Negro Cutbacks, Seniority—Let's Admit the Problem

problem does not face us." Such unions also have a strict seniority policy, and its application in the traditional way is sure to displace Negro workers in disproportionate numbers, thus making them suffer anew the oppression which originated in pre-war anti-Negro employment policies or many companies.

It is futile to declare, as many other unionists tend to do, that "the fundamental solution to this problem is to work for full postwar employment for everybody, for the President's program of 60,000,000 peacetime jobs." That, of course, is the only long-range framework in which the Negro's special problems can be solved. But it leaves untouched the serious problems we will face during the temporary months of reconversion layoffs—a brief period, we all hope, but a period in which lasting damage can be done.

There are various approaches to a solution of this problem. One is set forth in Roy Hudson's excellent little pamphlet on Postwar Jobs—Veterans, Negroes, Women. There undoubtedly are others. On any given proposal, there is bound to be much difference of opinion. This is normal and wholesome; such differences can be resolved through full democratic discussion within the unions.

But the main task now is to convince the trade union movement that there is a problem which it must face, and one which it had better face now before the onrush of history confronts our unions with a situation they are not prepared to handle.

A Petition Which Should Be Heard

JUST as the Old Year was cruising to a close—on Dec. 30 to be exact—a petition was filed for "the United States Supreme Court October term" which should be known in every American city and farm.

It relates a serious ill being done to the war effort of which most Americans are as yet only vaguely aware. It has, to that extent, a Paul Revere quality in the present conflict which shouts out to be heard.

This petition is notice of a motion for leave to intervene in the deportation case of Harry Bridges, noted West Coast labor leader.

The petitioners are two officers of the Communist Political Association, its president Earl Browder and one of its vice-presidents William Z. Foster.

Their object is a most laudable one, to obtain "a full and fair opportunity to be heard concerning the objectives of the former Communist Party of the United States." In the case of Bridges, you may recall, the latest court decision has held him to be a Communist Party member (on most disreputable testimony) and that the Communist Party advocates the "violent overthrow" of



By Louis F. Budenz

our democratic government. The latter allegation was made on equally bad grounds.

It is the latter point to which the petition addresses itself, stressing how violently damaging to the war effort such rumors and reports and gossip-laden charges will prove to be.

LET'S hear from some of the petition's own words. "To state today," it says, "that the century-old Marxist philosophy and political principles call for the overthrow by force and violence of the government of such democratic states as the United States, Great Britain, the French Republic, etc. is to perform a monstrous act of injury to these United States and its allies. For this very day, in every large factory in the United States there exists a controversy over the question of withdrawing support of the war."

And this controversy is prompted by misleaders who base their claim precisely upon the same crude misinterpretation of Marxism as does Attorney General Biddle. Indeed, his "finding" in the Bridges case gives a new excuse for these enemies of the nation, nourished by distortion, to conduct a vendetta against the war effort.

In Latin America and on the continent of

Europe, too, the same kind of people are urging the same seditious turning of backs upon the war. In those lands, Biddle's shallow false witnessing against Communists here is being hit upon as an argument against backing the United Nations. Where the Communists are strong, it is transparent and translucent that they are among the leading patriotic sections of the nation and those who want to twist this recognition by the people to a stand against the war try to convince them that it is against Marxist principles to support the United Nations.

THE American Communists cannot allow this attempted degradation of their principles to go on. They "cannot permit the century-old Marxist traditions that exist among the workers of this country," as the petition earnestly argues, "to be illegitimately appealed to as justification for opposition to this country in the war, or for dividing the nation at this time, or for excusing or explaining opposition to the government among workers in the great war industries where these traditions are deeply imbedded."

The Communist Political Association is the heir of "the same national historical traditions and social science" as the former Communist Party. Hence, its petition to intervene is a petition that deserves success.

Our Dead Cry Out to Us: No Terms or Mercy for Nazis!

By ISRAEL AMTER

(Concluded from Friday's paper)

The dead of Czechoslovakia, White Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Norway, Yugoslavia, Greece, France, Belgium, Holland, England and Italy, formerly our enemy—and yes, our own dead; millions of Jews, Protestants, Catholics; workers, peasants and intellectuals—cry out to us: no terms to the Nazis. We must not rest until not a single fascist remains. With a burning sword, we must cleanse the earth of them.

This is not sentimentalism. The "sentimentalists" are the fascist-minded, the friends of fascism as a political system, who propose that we make peace with Hitler. We are making war not only on Hitler and Hirohito, but on the fascists of our country and the entire world.

That is why the film, "The Rainbow," is of such importance today, because it shows the barbarism of the Nazis and how the people, by remaining united and clear as to what fascism is, go through all suffering in order that they may win. The review by Manny Farber in the New Republic to the effect that the "... treatment of the event seems to me (Manny Farber) as brutal and evil in purpose as it could be" shows

In Belgium, 60,000 have been arrested, 6,000 have been released, but up to the time of this report only two have been tried and convicted. Is this a proper attitude toward fascism? Does this mean carrying on the struggle as needs dictate?

In the Soviet Union there is no feeling of forgiveness. On the contrary, the Nazis are known for what they are—brutal cannibals whose mission is death and destruction. In the Soviet Union they are indicted, arrested, and, when found guilty, summarily executed.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

What is happening in our own country? To be sure the fascists do not work quite as openly as in other countries. According to reports, they are squabbling among themselves. Yet it is a fact, as the election campaign showed, anti-Semitism, anti-Negroism, antagonism to the foreign born and Catholics are growing by leaps and bounds. During the election campaign they became prominent slogans particularly of the reactionary Republicans. Dewey himself being directly involved in the use of them. There are those who do not understand the relationship between anti-Semitism, Negro-baiting, etc. and fascism. As Vladimir Komaroff recently stated (The Worker, Dec. 10, 1944):

"When any country gives shelter to the Hitlerites and their ideas in the form of discriminatory legislation, in the form of racist organization or a racist press, it is no longer an internal affair of that country. ... Racist ideas are more dangerous than any poison gas."

Is there not a tremendous racist press here in the United States—perhaps no longer emanating directly from Berlin but utilizing the whole Hitler ideology—white supremacy and anti-Semitism as well as anti-Catholic and foreign born ideas and sentiments—in order to divide the people and thus promote the aims of reaction and fascism? Can we allow it to continue? If we do, then we will be doing exactly what the fascists want us to do. But if we wish to be true to the people of the United States, we must understand clearly what Komaroff meant when he declared:

"True humanism today consists in absolute mercilessness. There must be no mercy for the fascists. ... Forgiveness of fascism is a crime against humanity."

Hear Eyewitness On Greece Jan. 14

Messages of support from British people's organizations for self-government in Greece will feature the mass rally on the Greek crisis on Sunday, Jan. 14, at 2:30 p.m. at the Hotel Henry Hudson, 361 W. 57 St.

Main event will be a report by Frank Gervasi, Collier's veteran war correspondent, who has just returned to this country from Greece. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Greek American Committee for National Unity.

that he does not possess the strength really to fight and help destroy fascism. Farber declares that the film "... tries to strip its characters, and moreover its audience, of every feeling and thought except cold, clear murderousness, revenge and hate."

Anyone who can sit through the film viewing the horror of the struggle and not feel the bitterest hatred for Nazism and fascism is playing the same role of the Nazis themselves, who want to make us believe that after all "Nazis also are human beings!"

This brings the question even closer home. As Ehrenburg states, when he was in Paris in 1940 he "... heard many a person with a large fortune and little self-respect say 'better Hitler than the Popular Front.'" And the result? Millions have paid the penalty.

What do we witness today? Not only Nazi leaders have been placed on trial in France, but there are tens of thousands of collaborationists who consorted with the Nazis because they opposed the Popular Front. In Italy, Count Sforza headed the purge commission because he knew all of the big shots who had been supporting Mussolini and later lent support to Hitler. And because he knew the need of ridding the country of these people he became persona non grata with Churchill.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (6 word to a line—5 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight Brooklyn

TOPICAL THEATRE. Call for members to produce new series of political shows. Experience not essential. Tonight at 8:00. Four Freedoms Club, 209 Flatbush Ave. Near Dean. Aup: King County CPA. PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL BALL. January 20th. Golden Gate Ballroom. Muriel Smith, Ralph Cooper, Josh White. Negro Labor Victory Committee.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

BALLROOM classes for beginners, Monday and Tuesday. Intermediates, Thursday, 8 p.m. All classes taught Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. Morels, 109 N. 12th St.

Komaroff adds:

"There are some people today who are inclined to forget. They are dangerous enemies of the security, progress and happiness of mankind. Forgiveness of fascism is a crime against humanity."

What does this then require of us? It requires that all sloppy sentimentalism be put aside. It demands that we proceed ruthlessly to our goal. It demands that not only shall anti-Semitism, Negro-baiting, agitation against the foreign born and Catholics be outlawed and treated as a crime, but that we shall also carry on an energetic campaign of education of the meaning of fascism and its aims. It means that we shall divest ourselves of all sloppy sentimentality and see to it that the 26 who are indicted for fascist activity and whose trial had to be discontinued because of the death of the judge, shall be re-prosecuted without delay.

There must be no mercy for the fascists. They are enemies and must be burnt out with the hot iron of determination blazed by a united people of the United States.

See Guatemala Breaking With Franco

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 7.—Guatemala will break relations with Spain shortly after the inauguration of President-elect Juan Avelar on March 15, it was learned here today.

Guillermo Morillo, Guatemalan envoy to Mexico confirmed the prospects of a break, pointing out that ousted dictator Jorge Ubico led Latin-American recognition of Franco and the new Guatemalan democracy rightly should lead the break with Franco.

Lenin Memorial Meeting

Mon., Jan. 15, 1945

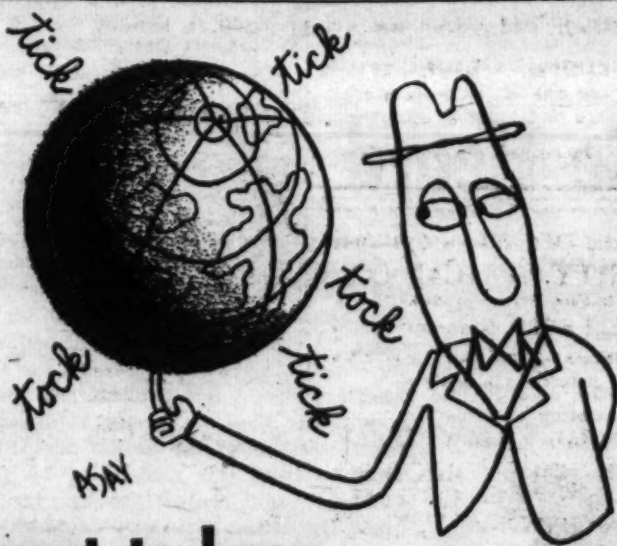
Madison Sq. Garden

Choice Seats Available at

Workers Book Shop

50 E. 13th St. • AL 4-6953

New York 3, N. Y.



want to know what makes it tick?

Courses at the JEFFERSON SCHOOL are designed to keep you out in front. Among 127 courses offered are: HISTORY, ECONOMICS, TRADE UNIONISM, SCIENCE, ARTS and LANGUAGES.

Registration Now Going On, Classes begin Jan. 15
Daily 2 to 9 P. M. — Saturday 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

575 Sixth Avenue

Tel: WAtkins 9-1602

'Monty' Irate at Press Sniping At His Commander, Gen. 'Ike'

SOMEWHERE IN BELGIUM, Jan. 7 (UP).—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery said today he was "absolutely devoted" to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and that it grieved him to see uncomplimentary articles about the Supreme Allied Commander in the press.

Montgomery, at his press conference, used the phrase, "the press," but in mimeographed notes distributed after the conference it was changed to read "the British press."

Former Reichstag Member Sees Nazi 'Peace Bid' Doomed

By EFREN FARRILL

Special to the Daily Worker

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 7. — Paul Merker, secretary of the Latin American Free German Committee and former Communist Reichstag deputy, assured me today that Nazi jubilation over their Belgium counter-offensive is unfounded.

Pro-Nazis here, Merker said, regard von Rundstedt's counter-offensive as a New Year's gift which will change the course of the war and lead to a negotiated separate peace with the western nations.

"The Nazis are fooling themselves, because the unity of the Big Three is unshakable," the former deputy declared.

Merker thinks that the present counter-offensive will be capable only of stalling for a few weeks a joint offensive by the Big Three.

"For one thing," he asserted, "differences between the United Nations are transitory, and, for another, they have the common objective of smashing the Nazis."

other, they have the common objective of smashing the Nazis.

"Therefore it is not the pre-Nazi here who should be jubilant, but the anti-Nazi who enter 1945 confident of victory."

British Women Delegates Due Here

LONDON, Jan. 7 (ALN).—

The British Trade Union Congress has appointed four British women workers as an exchange delegation with the U. S. The British women appointed to visit the U. S. are Edith Maycock, Kettering garment worker; Barbara Bates, Manchester engineering worker; Mary Jennings, Notts hosiery worker, and Mary Brodie, Lieth electrical worker.

HAVE YOU SEEN CAMP BEACON'S NEW LODGE ROOM?

complete with real large fireplace

IDEAL FOR YOUR WINTER

WAR-TIME VACATION

Ice Skating on Private Lake

Games * Relaxation

Weekend Entertainment

Rates \$35 weekly - \$6 daily

BEACON, N. Y.

(Only 55 Miles)

Tel. Beacon 731

N. Y. Office 207 Fourth Ave.

Tel. ST. 9-0624

Brooklyn Phone OL 5-0000

M. HORWITZ, Mgr.

Lenin Memorial Meeting

Earl Browder

MAIN SPEAKER

GILBERT GREEN

MOTHER ELLA REEVE BLOOR

JAMES W. FORD

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

MONDAY, JAN. 15th • 7:30 P.M.

Entertainment

DANCE SUITE by RADISCHEV DANCERS with Alex Karaczun entitled UNCONQUERED—THE SOVIET UNION DANCES IN WAR AND PEACE

AUBREY PANKEY

Adm. 50¢, 75¢, \$1.00, \$1.50 & \$2.00, including tax. All seats reserved. Tickets on sale at Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street, N. Y.

Auspices: Communist Political Association of New York State

20,000 Reader Drive 5x5 Clubs Show Loss

Well, it's happened. For the first time since the organization of the Five-by-Five Club we have actually had a net loss in the total number of members. The loss is 84, and brings us down below our Jan. 1 goal for the number of Five-by-Fivers, which was a heck of a New Year resolution.

The big loser for the week was Eastern Pennsylvania with a minus 205 papers. The rest of the state losses were piddling. But when you put enough piddles together they can make a whale of a difference.

Not all the organizations registered losses. Eleven of them did okay. But they just couldn't hold up against the total losses. There wasn't much change in the standing, but some of the distances be-

tween positions have been cut down. New Jersey is slowly but surely creeping back up on Manhattan, and may at any moment slip back into the leading position it had occupied originally.

That the 5x5 Club is a sound idea and requires only a decent amount of attention to be a howling success, is indicated by the fact that the trend we noted last week is still continuing. Those Five-by-Fivers who renew, and new members, are increasing the size of their bundles. While those who drop off average a bit over five copies per member, those who renew or join average six copies. And this increase takes place in spite of the fact that those who renew have converted many of their clients into subscribers.

We are anticipating a real turn

in the situation. Now that the press drive is almost over, it will be possible to pay greater attention to this permanent and consistent instrument of press circulation. With such attention, it can pay off big dividends.

5x5 CLUB STANDING As of Jan. 7

District	No. of 5x5ers	Total Papers
1-Manhattan, N. Y.	160	855
2-New Jersey	145	760
3-Eastern Penna.	82	475
4-Upstate N. Y.	76	415
5-Bronx, N. Y.	74	370
6-Brooklyn, N. Y.	63	325
7-Ohio	58	311
8-Maryland	53	295
9-Connecticut	36	221
10-New England	34	175
11-Michigan	31	155
12-Illinois	29	150
13-West Pa.	28	123
14-Wisconsin	18	95
15-Queens, N. Y.	10	50
16-Minnesota	9	45
17-Colorado	9	55
18-Oklahoma	8	40
19-Nebraska	7	45
20-Missouri	4	30
21-Washington	2	10
22-Utah	2	10
Total	929	5039

BUY WAR BONDS

6 ITALY PARTIES REAFFIRM UNITY

The six Italian parties comprising the National Committee of Liberation reaffirmed their unity although the new Ivanoe Bonomi cabinet was formed without the Socialist and Action parties.

Their joint declaration, signed in Rome on Dec. 19 and just reported here by Italian exiles, reads:

"The Central Liberation Committee reaffirms its determination to collaborate in the war effort for the liberation of our national territory and to maintain close contact among the parties in order to contribute to the democratic reconstruction of the country.

"Greeting the National Liberation Committee in the north, which guides the heroic struggle in the occupied regions, we express certainty that the recent political discussions for formation of a new Italian government will not undermine the unity of forces joined together for resistance to the German invader and fascist remnants."

Veteran's Aid

By WORLD WAR II VET

Veterans' Administration officials are worried because they cannot obtain the necessary number of Florence Nightingales to care for disabled servicemen. At present there is a shortage of 1,500-750 for psychiatric cases alone. A minimum of 3,000 additional will be needed by July 1.

With 27,000 available civilian nurses to choose from (certified by the War Manpower Commission as qualified for essential duties) the VA is sending out personal appeals to each certified person, urging her to volunteer for duty with the Administration.

When the Army last made an appeal, 700 responded. Although the number of beds in veteran hospitals increased from 62,650 to 75,320 since Nov. 30, 1942, the total number of nurses increased by only 106, from 4044 to 4150. A serious shortage of attendants in hospitals treating psychiatrics is also felt. Because of this approximately 5,000 soldiers have been temporarily assigned as attendants.

The President called for a draft of nurses in his message Saturday to overcome the serious shortage in all branches of the armed services.

The Office of Price Administration has ruled that veterans purchasing homes may evict tenants and take occupancy on more favorable conditions than civilians under the same circumstances. A civilian purchaser is required to pay at least 20 percent of the price in cash in order to demand immediate occupancy while a veteran who may not have to make a down payment at all can require vacating of the premises by any tenants living in it.

The Army Service Forces and Columbia Broadcasting System are conducting a half-hour program every Saturday afternoon at 4:30 on information for soldiers planning to return to civilian life. The program is called "Assignment Home." In addition to useful information, the program carries pickups from Army centers in all parts of the world.

GI Joe's serial number tells you how he entered the Army and approximately where he enlisted or became a selectee.

If you look at the serial number of the soldier and you notice that it begins with the digit one, then you know he enlisted in the Army of the United States some time after July, 1940. Had he enlisted prior to that time, he would have had a number 6 as the first digit, denoting enlistment in the U. S. Army—making him what the GI calls "Regular Army."

If he entered the Army through selective service or enlisted after July 1940, the second digit of his serial number will be the same as the number of the service command in which he was inducted or enlisted. There are nine service commands in the nation.

TO ANNE
We wish to express our condolences on the untimely death of your **BELOVED HUSBAND**
LIONEL
DAILY WORKER STAFF

L. J. MORRIS, Inc.
Funeral Directors for the IWO
Plots in all Cemeteries
Funerals arranged in all Boroughs
296 Sutter Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.
Day 2-1273-4-3 Night 2-2738

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

Army and Navy

FULL LINE of leather and sheep-lined coats, windbreakers, hiking outfits. Get our prices first. GR. 5-9073. HUDSON, 105 Third Ave.

Art

REMOVAL SALE

50% - 33 1/3% - 25%

Discount on Prints and

Framed Pictures at the

195 W. 4th St. branch of

"THE LITTLE

FRAME SHOPS"

35 Christopher St. 195 W. 4th St.

New York City

CH. 2-6049 CH. 2-1340

RoKoGallery RoKoFrames

New Exhibition Beginning Monday, January 8. New Watercolors, Drawings, Prints by Leading Artists

\$3.00 to \$100.00

WE SOLVE ALL FRAMING PROBLEMS

51 Greenwich Ave., N. Y. 14, N. Y.

Baby Carriages & Juvenile Furniture

In Brooklyn and Queens It's

BABYTOWNE

10 Graham Ave., B'klyn, N. Y. Tel. EV. 7-9854

3 Blocks from Broadway & Flushing Ave.

LARGEST SELECTION OF

Steel BABY CARRIAGES

NURSERY FURNITURE

Crib, Bathing, High Chairs, Strollers, Walkers and Youth Bed Suites

Bridgetable Sets at Real Savings

Both stores open Thurs. & Sat. 11:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.

In the Bronx and Manhattan It's

SONIN'S

1422 JEROME AVE., BRONX, N. Y.

Northwest Cor. 170th St. Tel. 1Krome 7-5765

Beauty Parlors

LOOK YOUNGER. More Beautiful! For Permanent \$5.00. GOLDSTEIN'S, 223 E. 14th St. Tel.: GR. 5-8989.

Carpet Cleaning

UNCLAIMED RUGS

REAL BARGAINS!

CLOVER

CARPET CLEANERS

3263 Third Ave. MEIrose 5-2151

Bet. 163rd & 164th, Bx. - Open Evgs.

Checks Cashed

CHECKS CASHED

Legal Rates

HOURS 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. DAILY

307 6th Ave., near W. 4th St.

AMERICAN CHECK CASHING SERVICE

Notary Public Always on Duty

Dentists

Dr. J. S. EFREMOFF

Surgeon Dentist

147 FOURTH AVE., cor. 14th St.

Formerly at 80 Fifth Ave.

Phone: AL. 4-3910

DR. A. BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, 233 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. GR. 7-5944.

Electrolysis



Here experts remove unwanted hair permanently from your face, arms, legs or body—at VERY LOW COST! A physician in attendance. Strict privacy. Also featuring BELLETTA'S NEW METHOD—saves lots of time and money. Men also treated. Free Consultation.

BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS

110 W. 34th St. Tel.: ME. 3-4218

Suites 1101-5 Next to Saks 34th St.

Electrolysis

UGLY HAIR REMOVED FOREVER

By a foremost expert Electrolytist, recommended by leading physicians—strict sterility and hygiene by Registered Nurse. Perfect results guaranteed. Safe privacy. Men also treated.

BELLA GALSKEY, R.N.

175 Fifth Ave., (23rd)

333 West 57th Street

Phone: GR. 7-6449

Furriers

BEAUTIFUL

FURS

Ready Made

and

Made to Order

at

REAL BUYS

Remodeling and

Repairing at

Amazingly

Low Prices

Note New Address

PROGRESSIVE FURS

788 LEXINGTON AVE.

Bet. 61st & 62nd Sts.

REMOVAL

NOTICE!

PROGRESSIVE

FURS

Now Located at

788 Lexington Ave.

Bet. 61st & 62nd Sts.

Insurance

LEON BENOFF, 391 E. 149th St., N. Y.

Fire, Auto, Burglary, Liability, Compensation, etc. Tel. ME. 5-0984.

CARL BRODSKY—Every kind of insurance Room 308, 799 Broadway. GR. 5-3826.

Laundry

Performance - Quality

Reasonable - Dependable

U. S. French Hand Laundry

9 Christopher St. - WA. 9-2732

WE CALL AND DELIVER

Meeting Halls

For Your Weddings

Anniversaries - Banquets

Meetings - Dances, etc.

Have Them at the

Beautiful ARLINGTON HALL

405 GATES AVE. (cor. Nassau Ave.)

Brooklyn, N. Y.

THOMAS FOX, Bus. Manager

Men's Wear

NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing. 84 Stanton St., near Orchard. N.Y.C. Comradely attention.

Mimeographing - Multigraphing

MIMEOGRAPHING

and MAILING

Speed - Efficiency - Quality

Tel.: GRamercy 5-9316

ASK FOR BILL STENCIL OR CAPPY

CO-OP Mimeo Service

39 Union Sq. W. - Union Shop

Moving and Storage

LEXINGTON

STORAGE

292-10 W-1 89th St. TR. 4-1575

SPECIAL RATES FOR

POOL CAR SHIPMENTS TO

California, Portland, Seattle, Denver

and States of Arizona, New Mexico.

Wyoming and Texas.

Modern warehouse. Private rooms

inspection invited. Local moving. Full-

part loads to-from Chicago, Cleveland,

Detroit, Atlanta, Washington, St. Louis

and Florida. Attractive rates, insured

Free estimates. No obligation.

GENERAL MOVING, Storage, 248 E. 34th St. LE. 2-2840. Reasonable moving and storage rates. Union shop.

J. SANTINI, Ltd. Long Distance Moving Storage. Reasonable rates LEhigh 4-2222.

FRANK GIARAMITA. Express and moving. 13 E. 7th St., near Third Ave. Tel. GR. 7-2457

Opticians - Optometrists

Official IWO Optician

Associated Optometrists

255 West 34th St., nr. Seventh Ave.

Tel. ME. 3-3243 - Daily 9 a.m.-7:30 p.m.

J. P. FREEMAN, Optometrist

Official IWO B'klyn Opticians

UNITY OPTICAL CO.

152 Flatbush Ave., near Atlantic Ave.

ELI ROSS, Optometrist

Tel.: NEVins 5-9106 - Daily 9 a.m.-8 p.m.

Saturday 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN

UNION SQ. OPTICAL

147 FOURTH AVE.

13th & 14th Sts.

Eyes Examined

By OCULIST

100% UNION SHOP

Phone GR. 7-7553

N. SHAFFER, WM. VOGEL - Directors

Official IWO Bronx Opticians

GOLDEN BROS.

VISION FOR VICTORY

262 E. 167th St., nr. Morris Ave.

Telephone: IE. 7-0022

Eyes Examined

Prescriptions FILLED

Buy More War Bonds

For Victory

Postage Stamps

We pay 2c each for used 5c Flag and China stamps. Send 2c for "Stamp Want List" showing prices we pay for United States Stamps. (FREE IF YOU MENTION WORKER) STAMPZINE 315 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

Physicians

DR. CHERNOFF, 223 Second Ave. 10 a.m.-7:30 p.m. Sun. 1-3 p.m. Tel.: GR. 7-7897

DR. MAISEL, 107 E. 17th St., near Union Sq. 10-1, 4-7:30. Sun. 11-1. ST. 9-8016.

Records - Music

New!! JOSH WHITE ALBUM featuring his famous songs One Meat Ball • Die Do Die Dutkirts of Town • Head Like a Rock The House I Live In • Fare Thee Well Cotton Eyed Joe \$2.99

BERLINER'S MUSIC SHOP

Records - Music

154 FOURTH AVE. Cor. 14th St.

Free Delivery Tel.: GR. 5-8580

OPEN EVENINGS to 11:30

Restaurant

VIENNESE FOOD AND ATMOSPHERE

Little Vienna Restaurant

39 W. 46th St. • 143 E. 49th St.

LUNCH 75c DINNER \$1.00

• PARTIES OUR SPECIALTY

• MUSIC

Tel. EL. 5-8929 Open Sundays

Highly Recommended

KAV



Alex Distimovich in a rehearsal moment from the famed Red Sailor's Dance, part of the dance suited, entitled: "Unconquered!" which depicts how in war and peace the Soviet Union dances will be presented by the Radishev Dance Group at the Lenin Memorial Meeting, Monday evening, Jan. 15, Madison Square Garden.

Clarence Muse Condemns Disney Film Version of 'Uncle Remus'

LOS ANGELES.—Clarence Muse, noted Negro actor-director, has issued a statement in support of the Interracial Film and Radio Guild's condemnation of Walt Disney's film version of Uncle Remus.

His letter to IFRG representative Caleb Peterson Jr., follows, in part: For the past three years, the Negro press has represented itself in its entirety as militant on the issue of pictures, parts and plays that they felt were detrimental to the cultural advancement of the Negro people. Being one of the actors, oldest in the "talkies" of the motion picture industry, charged with continuing the old program, I had decided to take an issue when such parts came up.

A few weeks ago I was called in to aid in the story write-up of Uncle Remus. I was asked my opinion as to its treatment as they had it, and was put on salary to give my judgment in order that the play would meet with the attitudes expressed by the above named groups.

This I faithfully rendered. But the entire studio was against the sort of treatment I suggested. They felt that their consideration of a poor, nice, sweet old Uncle Tom,

the "dog and the little girl," was the proper way to do things concerning that period—and motivated by this strong, forceful campaign of the last three years, waged by such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Negro Actors' Guild, the American Theatre Guild, the Interracial Film and Radio Guild, and the national Negro press—I felt it was my honest duty to rebel.

I refused to wear the old, worn, ragged costume of the "period" as desired by the studio. I went home and searched Carter Woodson's books, and other books of that period, and created in my mind a dignified type of costume, worthy of a humble Negro.

"The idea," they said, "of a Negro actor wanting to make a dignified, prosperous looking type of individual out of a character like Uncle Remus."

I feel, at this time, when our boys are fighting across the waters, fighting for a new world and a greater democracy—it is high time that we at home did something about our cultural advancement.

—CLARENCE MUSE.

CBS Tribute to Col. Carlson

Col. Evans F. Carlson, USMCR, leader of the famed "Carlson's Raiders," is guest on Columbia's "The First Line" program Thursday, Jan. 11 (WABC-CBS, 10:00-10:30 p. m.).

The program pays tribute to the Second Marine Raider Battalion, commanded by Col. Carlson, which raided Makin Island on Aug. 17, 1942.

In one day the battalion completely destroyed all military installations and Japanese personnel on the island, removing a constant threat to supply ships passing

through those waters. From this exploit, the battalion got the name "Carlson's Raiders."

Carlson also participated in the campaigns on Guadalcanal, Tarawa and Saipan, where he was wounded attempting to rescue injured enlisted men from a front line observation post.

Moss Hart Heads

USO Camp Show Unit

Moss Hart will head a USO-Camp Show company of The Man Who Came to Dinner overseas to the "Foxhole Circuit."

Negro Singer Starts Tour With Town Hall Concert

By LOLA PAINE

If you ask Ellabelle Davis, young Negro soprano, how other young Negro artists can get a break, she'll say:

"It's just a long, hard struggle. If it's in you, you'll keep on working and trying because you love it—and because you feel that you have something to offer."

Yes, she'll say, it's not only the Negro artist, but her people in general, who are going through a long hard struggle to make their contribution.

As for herself, she feels that she got an unusual break. That was about five years ago when she met Louis Crane, who has since guided her. That happy meeting of fine talent and sponsorship has borne good fruit. It will reach a new climax on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, when Louise Crane will present Miss Davis in another Town Hall recital.

Miss Davis, a native of New Rochelle, has been singing since she was 15. At that time she was the mainstay of her church choir and her high school chorus. Soon music teachers became interested in helping her, and soon afterward she was giving small concerts in nearby towns. In 1942 she made her New York debut as the soprano lead in William Boyce's 18th Century opera, The Chaplet, presented by



ELLABELLE DAVIS

Miss Crane at the Museum of Modern Art. In October of the same year, she gave her first Town Hall recital.

"The Negro race has given us another distinguished singer," was the verdict of one critic after the Town Hall concert. "All of her songs were fluently and artistically phrased, with excellent control of what appeared to be limitless breath," said another. "A new singing star flashed on the musical horizon last night, making a sensational debut. Hers is a lovely voice of flute-like quality," said a

third. And a fourth added, "She is already a refined and sensitive artist, with a rare sense of style."

That was the go-sign for a career's successful beginning. Since then Miss Davis has sung in many recitals, and on national hookups as the featured artist with NBC, CBS and Blue Network orchestras.

Saturday's concert is the first of a tour, Miss Davis says, with the itinerary including Boston's Jordan Hall, Spellman College in Atlanta, Ga., Talladega College in Alabama and the North Carolina College for Negroes, in Durham.

The tour winds up with another high spot: on Feb. 4, Miss Davis will be soloist with Dean Dixon and the American Youth Orchestra at Hunter College Assembly Hall. Yes, she said, she's known Dixon for quite awhile, since 1939 to be exact. That's when she was in the chorus of the short-lived show, John Henry. Dixon was director of the chorus and orchestra and Paul Robeson played the lead.

But the Jan. 13 concert is the important date on the calendar right now, Miss Davis said, adding that the program is a classical one, chiefly French and German, with composers including Handel, Mozart, Hugo Wolf, Bizet, Faure and Hall Johnson.

TUNEFUL DURBIN AFFAIR

America in 1850—particularly the nation's capital and the gold-excited West—is the background for the lavish musical "Can't Help Singing." It is a pleasant picture of the usual singing-musical type, with Deanna Durbin almost constantly on the screen. Miss Durbin is definitely at her best when she is singing, and the songs by Jerome Kern and E. Y. Harburg are the best feature of the picture—especially "Can't Help Singing," "Elbow Room," sung by the pioneers on the covered-wagon trail, and "Swing Your Sweethearts Round the Fire."

The screenplay by Foster and Ryan is chiefly a characterization for Miss Durbin and a story-thread upon which to hang the songs and lavish production scenes. The direction by Frank Ryan does not lift the production to any higher level. The comedy scenes, which are usually overplayed, depend upon the obvious sort of running gags. With more finesse in direction, Miss Durbin probably would emerge as a more interesting personality with greater appeal.

But despite its over-emphasis and

Can't Help Singing

Universal picture. Produced by Felix Jackson, directed by Frank Ryan, screen play by Lewis R. Foster and Frank Ryan, music by Jerome Kern, lyrics by E. Y. Harburg, photographed by Woody Bredell, ASC, and W. Howard Greene, ASC, starring Deanna Durbin, with Robert Paige, Akim Tamiroff, David Bruce, Leonid Kinskey, and Ray Collins. At the Criterion Theater.

mediocrity the film is a pleasant tuneful affair picturing life in the fifties quite gaily if unrealistically. There is an amusing satirical note in the final scenes in California—with the use of oversize vegetables and fruits and the singing of "California-I-ay," a parody on the Chamber of Commerce advertising of pre-war days.

M. F.

Radio Talk on Marshal Tito

Last spring Lt. Col. Louis A. Neveloff, attached to the 15th American Air Force in Italy, was dispatched on a secret mission to Marshal Tito, commander of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation. For the outstanding service rendered, he was presented the Bronze Star by Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, commanding general of the 15th AAF.

Col. Neveloff's experience will be related by the noted Army officer when he appears as a guest of Nancy Craig over WJZ tonight, Monday, at 8:30 to 9 a. m.

MOTION PICTURES

EXCLUSIVE SHOWING—SPECIAL ISSUE

MARCH OF TIME

"The FRENCH CAMPAIGN"

HERE IS THE COMPLETE STORY OF THE HEROIC BATTLE OF THE FRENCH.

PLUS THE LATEST NEWS EVENTS! FIRST POLISH UNDERGROUND FILMS SMUGGLED OUT OF WARSAW. COAST GUARD CAPTURES NAZIS IN GREENLAND. LATEST CAPTURED NAZI FILMS, WHICH WERE SHOWING IN GERMANY ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO. AMAZING FILMS OF HITLER'S GANG.

EMBASSY NEWSREEL 42nd ST. & PARK AVE. (Airlines Terminal) 46th ST. & B'WAY — 72nd ST. & B'WAY EMBASSY THEATRES 50th ST., RADIO CITY-BROAD ST., NEWARK

"The best foreign film of the year—" —N. Y. TIMES —PM —DAILY WORKER —"★★★★—an epic!" —NEWS

12th RECORD WEEK! **The Rainbow** Released by ARTHUR

"A PRIZE FILM."—PM **STANLEY** 7th AVE. bet. 42d & 41st STS.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL 40th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10 A.M. M-G-M's "NATIONAL VELVET" MICKEY ROONEY DONALD CRISP • ELIZABETH TAYLOR JACKIE JENKINS • REGINALD OWEN Spectacular Stage Presentation Picture at 10:10, 1:11, 4:14, 7:13, 10:22 Stage Show at 12:13, 3:14, 6:17, 9:27

MOSS HART'S WINGED VICTORY Produced by DARYL F. ZARUK Directed by GEORGE CUKOR **ROXY** 7th Ave. bet. 42d & 41st STS. **NICHOLAS BROTHERS** and **JACK DUBANT**

IRVING PLACE 14 St. & Union Sq. — G.R.5-6975 NOW PLAYING "TWO SOLDIERS" SOVIET FILM Plus... RENE CLAIR'S "UNDER THE ROOFS OF PARIS"

LAST TIMES TODAY **CITY** UNIT HOLIDAY SHOW! **SOVIET RUSSIA-1944** THE PAST YEAR ON THE EASTERN FRONT **MARSHAL TITO** AND HIS PARTISANS THE COMPLETE FILM OF THE JUGOSLAV HERO

THE STAGE **GERTRUDE NIESEN** in **FOLLOW THE GIRLS** JACKIE GLEASON Buster West-Irina Baronova-Tim Herbert 44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way, L.A. 4-4337 Evgs. 8:30 sharp. Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:30 Out-of-Town Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack H. Skirball) **JACOBOWSKY and COLONEL** The FRANK WERFEL-B. N. BERNHARD COMEDY Staged by ELIA KAZAN Louis CALHERN-Oscar KARLWEIS MARIANNE STEWART HAROLD VERMILYEA MARTIN BECK 45th W. of 8th Ave. Evgs. 8:30, Matinee THURS. & SAT. 2:30

MICHAEL TODD presents **BOBBY CLARK** in **MEXICAN HAYRIDE** By Herbert and Dorothy Fields Staged by HASSARD SHORT **SONGS BY COLE PORTER** MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 44th St. CL. 6-0736 Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY." —N. Y. TIMES **LIFE WITH FATHER** with **ARTHUR MARGETSON** NYDIA WESTMAN EMPIRE THEATRE, E'way & 40 St. PE. 8-9540 Evgs. 8:40, Matinee WED. and SAT. at 2:40

LAST 2 WEEKS! LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY **SKINNER KING DIGGES** THE SEARCHING WIND Evgs. 8:40, Matinee WED. & SAT. 2:40 FULTON, 40th St., W. of B'way, CL. 6-6396

Late Bulletins

Slate 1,500,000 for French Army

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UP).—Andre Diethelm, French Minister of War, announced today that Frenchmen in six classes—numbering perhaps 1,500,000 men—will be called into military service in the near future in a move understood to be the first result of recent Allied decisions to increase the supply of arms and equipment being sent to France.

Diethelm said the class of 1943 will be inducted at the end of January followed in the spring by men

in the 1944 class, and as soon as barracks and equipment are ready the 1945 class.

According to the Socialist newspaper *Le Populaire*, by the end of May 40 French divisions equipped largely by the United States will be on a full war footing.

Le Populaire said U. S. arms and equipment for the French Army will be shipped in increasing quantities through Atlantic coast ports if and when they are cleared of German "hold out" garrisons.

1,000 U.S. Bombers Hit Reich in Sub-Zero Weather

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UP).—Attacking in 50-below zero weather, more than 1,000 American heavy bombers and 650 escorting fighters today blasted 13 rail targets along a 200-mile stretch behind the German lines from Hamm in the north to Aachen in the south.

Only at Aachen, 30 miles southwest of Karlsruhe, did the bombardiers find a hole in the clouds large enough for visual bombing. All other targets were wholly or partially cloaked in thick winter banks of clouds.

First reports indicated that the Luftwaffe failed to take to the air and that anti-aircraft fire was nil to meager.

Targets included five German freight yards, including those at Aachen and Rastatt in the south;

two Rhine bridges, and six rail junctions, among them the major centers of Hamm and Cologne.

LOW STRAFING

One escorting Mustang group led by Capt. Donald Penn, Superior, Ariz., failing to find air opposition, dipped down for strafing attacks which wrecked or damaged a number of locomotives and freight cars.

The British Air Ministry announced that 10 RAF planes are missing from raids in great strength over Germany Saturday night which blasted the communications center of Hanau, 10 miles east of Frankfurt, as the main objective. A heavy attack also was made on Neuss and other objectives in western Germany, while night fighters and intruder planes attacked German airfields.

Yanks Snap Vital Nazi Line

(Continued from Page 1)
front running southward from the Stavelot flank.

Patton's Third Army went back to the attack on the south of the bulge and advanced one mile on a three-mile front west of Bastogne, reaching within one-half mile of Flemierge, five and one-half miles northwest of Bastogne. The closest penetration toward the First Army remained in the Lonchamps area northeast of Flemierge.

On the western end of the sack, the German panzers still were attacking the British Sixth Airborne Division, veterans of the D-Day landings near Caen either without knowledge or regard for the fact that the Allies to the east were cutting across their communications.

Light units of the 83d Infantry first filtered into Baraque de Fraiture, four and one-half miles southeast of Grandmenil, through a biting snow and sleet storm and three hours later it was secured by tanks of "Task Force Hogan," a Second Armored Division outfit under Lt. Col. Samuel Hogan of Pharr, Tex.

BLOODY CROSSROAD

The junction was promptly dubbed "Hogan's Crossroads" by the doughboys in honor of their commander, who had conducted a gallant but vain defense of the vital junction 10 days previously before the first surge of Field Marshal Gerd Von Rundstedt's winter offensive.

Other task forces of the Third and Second Divisions cut the St. Vith la Roche Road to either side of Baraque de Fraiture and late

Sunday United Press correspondent C. R. Cunningham reported that a solid stretch of the road was firmly in our hands.

To the west, the 82d Airborne Division swept nearly two miles south of captured Arbrefontaine to threaten the St. Vith-la Roche Road at a fourth point and finally cleared the junction of Lierneux, nine miles southwest of Stavelot, after a stubborn battle. The 82d was meeting resistance mainly from "screaming meemie" mortar fire.

The Third and Second Armored Divisions were next in line to the west in that order and were reported "swinging into a rolling action and carrying the infantry along with them" as the drive gained pace.

(BBC correspondent Robert Barr reported that the American tanks, crashing through a series of road blocks, were at some points operating two miles in advance of their supporting units.)

A terse Supreme Headquarters announcement placed the German crossing of the Maas between Venlo and Roermond in southeastern Holland but German broadcasts said a bridgehead had been secured in the Wansum area 11 miles north of Venlo and 24 miles north of Roermond. The Germans said counterattacks by the British Third Division had been smashed.

Advance units already were reported to have cleared the ridges on the south side of the road and started on a downgrade run to Houffalize, hub of the German bulge defense eight miles south of Baraque de Fraiture, and Third Army's spearheads beyond.

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, January 8, 1945



The weary and dispirited road back is taken by these Nazi prisoners captured during a U.S. counter-attack by soldiers of the 505th Parachute Regiment of the 82nd Airborne Division. They are being marched over a snowy road in Belgium to an internment camp.

8 Army Nurses and a Battle, We Need More Like Them

By WALTER CRONKITE
UNITED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

AT AN AMERICAN EVACUATION HOSPITAL, Jan. 6 (UP).—It was during the first six days of the German counter-offensive, and the eight nurses in muddy woolen skirts, slacks and army shoes were red-eyed from lack of sleep.

But their jaws were set as they stood before the harried Colonel.

"We can't leave now," they said. "We cannot go and leave these men. It doesn't matter what happens to us. Let us stay."

But the Colonel did not let them stay then or any of the other times that this hospital fell back before the German advance. He promised them he would not leave a single patient behind, and he has kept his word. Once the Germans were so close that the Colonel selected six officers and enlisted volunteers to stay with the wounded, but the Germans never arrived.

A traveling ambulance company just happened to be passing when it seemed it would be impossible to evacuate the wounded.

The Colonel said his hospital was the only one available for the soldiers in front of the German spearhead, and "just had to keep going."

GRIPES DISAPPEARED

"There weren't any heroes, because they were all heroes. If I commended any of them, I would have to commend all of them. But you can say the nurses were terrific," he added.

"We had been in the mud for two months before the German drive began, and there

had been some complaining, but once the Germans started coming our way there wasn't a bit more foolishness," said Capt. Elizabeth May of Hampton, N. H., the chief nurse.

"Where we had been, up near Bastogne, it was so cold and muddy that even the legs of our cots were developing trench foot," said Lt. Ruth Puryear, Richmond, Va.

"All we had been thinking about before the Nazis came was moving into better quarters. Right now we don't even want those leaves in Paris. Those hairdressers can wait. We just want to move up."

"It's the little problems of retreating which you remember—like what to leave behind and what to take," she continued.

"It seemed like all of us just took a few combat clothes, perfume, food, lipstick, hairpins and pictures of our husbands or boy friends. I couldn't manage to get one big gift bottle of perfume in the musette bag so we just dumped it all over us."

"We at least smelled good. We went out of that hospital while the Germans were knocking on the door, and we were laughing although we felt like crying. On one move, just before Christmas, we stopped in a stall, and while we were all sitting there on the straw we just all of a sudden began singing 'Oh Little Town of Bethlehem.' It made us think."

"Some of the girls left unopened Christmas packages behind," said Lt. Helen Yancey, Hinton, W. Va. "I wonder if some German took my things for souvenirs."

